

Tractatus Navigationis
ET
COMMERCIORUM
INTER

*Serenissimam ac Potentissimam Principem ANNAM, Dei
Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Reginam, &
Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem LUDOVICUM
XIV. Dei Gratia, Regem Christianissimum, Conclusus Trajecti
ad Rhenum die ^{31 Martii} _{11 Aprilis} Anno 1713.*

Treaty of Navigation
AND
COMMERCE
BETWEEN

The most Serene and most Potent Princess *ANNE*, by the
Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,
and the most Serene and Potent Prince *LEWIS* the XIVth,
the most Christian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the ³¹ ₁₁ Day
of ^{March} _{April} 1713.

By Her Majesties special Command.



EDINBURGH,
Printed by Mr. ROBERT FREEBAIRN, Printer to the
Queen's most Excellent Majesty, 1713.

Tractatus Navigationis

COMMEMORATION

INTER

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Tractatus Navigationis

COMMEMORATION



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Tractatus Navigationis & Com-
merciorum inter Serenissimam
ac Potentissimam Principem An-
nam, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Bri-
tanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
Reginam, & Serenissimum ac
Potentissimum Principem Ludo-
vicum XIV. Dei Gratia, Re-
gem Christianissimum, Conclusus
Trajecti ad Rhenum die ^{31 Martii}
_{11 Aprilis}
Anno 1713.

Quemadmodum Serenissima ac
Potentissima Princeps &
Domina Anna, Dei Gratia,
Magnæ Britanniæ,
Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
Regina, & Serenissimus ac Potentissi-
mus Princeps & Dominus Ludovi-
cus Decimus Quartus, Dei Gratia,
Rex Christianissimus, Ex quo ad
Pacis Studia, Deo disponente, animos
adverterint, ad Utilitates Subdito-
rum suorum inde proventuras per
mutuam Navigationis & Commer-
ciorum Libertatem adaugendas, ut pote
que præcipuus pacis tam Fructus quam
firmamentum esse debeant, prout utrin-
que desiderio ferebantur: Eumque in Fi-
nem Legatis suis Extraordinariis &
Plenipotentariis, Trajectum ad Rhe-
num conventuris, in Mandatis clemen-
tissime dederunt, ut tam Paci redinte-
granda, quam renovandis, adque hodi-
ernum rerum statum aptandis antero-
ribus inter ambas Gentes, Commercio-
rum Fœderibus, operam omni studio con-

Treaty of Navigation and Com-
merce between the most Serene
and most potent Princess Anne,
by the Grace of God, Queen of
Great Britain, France, and Ire-
land, and the most Serene and
most Potent Prince Lewis the
XIVth, the most Christian King,
Concluded at Utrecht the ³¹
₁₁ Day
of ^{March}
_{April} 1713.

WHereas the most Serene
and most Potent Princess
and Lady Anne, by the
Grace of God, Queen
of Great Britain, France, and Ireland,
and the most Serene and most potent
Prince and Lord Lewis the Fourteenth,
by the Grace of God, the most Christi-
an King, since they apply'd Their
Minds, by the disposal of the Almight-
ty, to the study of Peace, have Both
been moved with an earnest desire to
increase the Advantages of Their
Subjects, which are to arise there-
from, by a reciprocal Liberty of Navi-
gation and Commerce, which ought
to be as well the Principal Fruit, as
Establishment of Peace: And to that
end They have most Graciously given
Instructions to their Ambassadors Ex-
traordinary and Plenipotentaries,
going to the Congress at Utrecht, that
they should employ their outmost Dili-
gence and Care both to re-establish
Peace, and to renew the former Trea-

forrent: Scilicet Sacra Regia Majestas Magna Britannia, Reverendo admodum Johanni, permissione Divina, Episcopo Bristolensi, Privati Angliae Sigilli Custodi, Regia Majestati a Consiliis Intimis, Decano Windesoriensi, & Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Registrario: Ut & Nobilissima Illustrissimo, atque Excellentissimo Domino Domino Thoma Comiti de Strafford, Vice-Comiti Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse, & de Stainborough. Baroni de Raby, Regia sua Majestati a Consiliis Intimis, Ejusdem Legato Extraordinario & Plenipotentiarario ad Celsos & Prapontantes Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii, Regia sua Majestatis Dimachorum Legionis (vulgo Regiment) Tribuna, & Exercituum Regiorum Locum-Tenenti Generali, Primario Admiralitatis Magna Britannia & Hibernia Domino Commissario, & Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti: Sacra autem Regia Majestas Christianissima Nobilissimis, Illustrissimis, atque Excellentissimis Dominis, Domino Nicolao Marchioni de Uxelles, Marshallo Franciae, Regiorum Ordinum Equiti Torquato, & Locum-Tenenti Generali in Ducatu Burgundiae; Et Domino Nicolao Mesnager, Regii Ordinis Sancti Michaelis Equiti. Dicti proinde Legati, quo propositum Regiarum Suarum Majestatum pium adeo & salutare optatum sortiretur Effectum; habitis variis ea de re Colloquiis, concinnatisque quantum praetemporis Angustia licuit, rerum utrinque momentis, inter ipsos tandem post Plenipotentias, quibus hac in parte Muniti sunt, communicatas inuicem, & rite mutatas, quarum Apographa sub Finem hujus Instrumenti, Verbo tenus inserta sunt, super Navigationis & Commercio Articulis, modo formaque, prout sequitur, conveniunt.

ties of Commerce between the Two Nations; and to adapt them to the Present State of Affairs; That is to say, Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, to the Right Reverend John, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Bristol, Keeper of the Privy Seal of England, One of Her Majesties Privy Council, Dean of Windsor, and Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: As also to the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lord Thomas Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, and Stainborough, Baron of Raby, One of Her Majesties Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of Her Majesties Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant General of Her Majesties Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of Great Britain and Ireland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter: And His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, to the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lords Nicolas, Marquis of Huxelles, Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of Burgundy; and Nicolas Mesnager, Knight of the King's Order of St. Michael. Whereupon the said Ambassadors, to the end that the Design of Their Royal Majesties which is so Pious and Wholsom might attain the desired Effect, having had several Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjusted the Principal Matters on both sides, as far as they could in so short a time, after having Communicated to each other, and duly Exchanged the full Powers, wherewith they were provided for this purpose, Copies whereof are inserted word for word at the end of this Instrument, have Agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in manner and form as follows.

In Conventum

Conventum & concordatum est inter Serenissimam & Potentissimam Magnæ Britannæ Regiam, & Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Regem Christianissimum, Quod reciproca & omnibus modis absoluta sit Libertas Navigationis & Commerciorum inter utriusque partis Subditos, per omnia & quævis Regiarum suarum Majestatum Regna, Status, Ditiones, & Provincias in Europa, circa omnia & singula Mercium genera, iis in Locis, iisque Conditionibus, modo formaque, prout in sequentibus Articulis definitur & statuitur.

II.

Ut vero inter ante memoratarum partium subditos, commercium & Amicitia secura dehinc, & ab omni Perturbatione & Molestia tuta sit, conventum & conclusum est, ut si quando inter Regiarum suarum Majestatum Coronas mala aliqua Intelligentia, & Amicitiae Interruptio Rupturave suboriantur, (quod Deus avertat,) tum Terminus sex Mensium post dictam Rupturam, utriusque partis Subditis in alterius Ditione commorantibus, dabitur, quo recipere sese una cum Familiis, Bonis, Mercimoniis, & Facultatibus suis, easque asportare licebit

II.

IT is Agreed and concluded between the most Serene and most potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Potent, the most Christian King, That there shall be a reciprocal, and intirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each part, through all and every the Kingdoms, States, Dominions, and Provinces of Their Royal Majesties in *Europe*, concerning all and singular kinds of Goods, in those Places, and on those Conditions, and in such manner and form, as is settled and adjusted in the following Articles.

But that the Commerce and Friendship between the Subjects of the abovesaid Parties may be hereafter secure, and free from all Trouble and Molestation, it is Agreed and Concluded, That if at any time any ill Understanding, and Breach of Friendship, or Rupture should happen between the Crowns of Their Royal Majesties (which God forbid) in such case the Term of Six Months shall be allowed after the said Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each part, residing in the Dominions of the other, in which they themselves quoquo

quoquoeversum ipsis placuerit; Sicut & iis permiffa tunc erit Venditio & Alienatio Bonorum fuorum, Mobilium Immobiliumque rerum, libere & absque ulla Interturbatione; Nec eorum Bona, Res, Merces, & Facultates, nedum ipsimet Arresto, vel manus Iniectione, interea temporis detinendi vel infestandi sunt; Bona quinetiam interea promptaque Jussu fruentur, utentur, alterutrinque Subditi, quo currente dicto Spatio Semestri, Res & Facultates suas, tam publice quam private conceditas, recuperare possint.

III.

Conventum quoque & statutum est, quod Subditi & Incolae Regnorum, Provinciarum, & Ditionum utriusque Regiae Majestatis, nullos in posterum exerceant inter se Hostilitatis Actus & Violentias, nec Mari nec Terra, nec in fluviis, Fluminibus, Portibus, aut Stationibus, sub quocunque nomine aut pretextu, ita ut Subditi utriusque partis nullum Diploma, Commissionem, vel Instructionem pro privatis Armaturis Navalibus exercendis, neque Literas Repressaliarum, ut vocant, aliquorum Principum aut Statuum, qui ipsis hinc inde hostes sunt, recipiant; Neque vi aut

may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carry them whithersoever they shall please; As likewise at the same time the selling and disposing of their Goods, both moveable, and immoveable, shall be allowed them freely and without any disturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Persons, shall not be detained or troubled by Arrest or Seizure: But rather in the mean while the Subjects on each side shall have and enjoy good and speedy Justice, so that, during the said space of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entrusted as well to the publick, as to private Persons.

III.

It is likewise Agreed and Concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties, shall exercise no Acts of Hostility and Violence against each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers Streams, Ports or Havens, under any colour or pretence whatsoever, so that the Subjects of either Party shall receive no Patent, Commission, or Instruction, for Arming and Acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Repriſal, as they are called, from any Princes or States, which are Enemies to one side or the

pretextu

prætextu eorundem Diplomatum, Commissionum, vel Repraesentiarum, prædictos Magnæ Britannie Regine, aut Regis Christianissimi Subditos & Incolas, turbent, infestent, vel Incommodo Damnove aliquo efficiant, neque ejusmodi vel Armaturam exercent, vel ea in altum procedant; In quem finem toties quoties requiritur ab utraque parte, in omnibus utriusque partis Regionibus, Dominis, & Ditionibus quibuscunque, Prohibitiones strictæ & expressæ renoventur & publicentur, Ne quis hujusmodi Commissionibus, vel Literis Repraesentiarum illo modo utatur, sub poena atrocissima, quæ contra Violatores infligi possit, præter Restitutionem & plenariam Satisfactionem iis præstandam, quibus damnum aliquod intulerint, nec ullæ in posterum Repraesentiarum Literæ ab altera dictorum Federatorum parte concedentur in alterius Subditorum Detrimentum aut Incommodum, nisi eo tantum Casu, quo Justitia denegata est, aut dilata; Cui Denegationi aut Dilationi fides non habebitur, nisi Libellus Supplex ejus qui prædictas Repraesentiarum Literas postulaverit, communicatus sit Ministro, qui a parte Principis illius, contra cujus Subditos illæ dandæ sunt, eo loci residebit, ut intra quatuor Mensium tempus, aut prius, si fieri possit, contrarium docere, aut Complementum quod Justitiæ debeatur procurare possit.

other, nor by Vertue, or under Colour of such Patents, Commissions or Reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of Great Britain, or of the most Christian King; neither shall they arm Ships in such manner as is aforesaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either side, strict and express Prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party wheresoever, That no one shall in any wise use such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal, under the severest Punishment that can be inflicted on the Transgressors, besides Restitution and full Satisfaction to be given to those, to whom they have done any damage; neither shall any Letters of Reprisal be hereafter granted on either side by the said Confederates, to the Detriment or Disadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in such case only as Justice is denied or delayed; to which Denial or Delay, Credit shall not be given, unless the Petition of the Person who desires the said Letters of Reprisal, be communicated to the Minister residing there on the Part of the Prince, against whose Subjects they are to be granted, that within the space of Four Months, or soon-

er, if it be possible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the Performance of what is due to Justice.

IV.

Liberum sit utriusque prædictorum Confœderatorum Subditis & Incolis, Terrestri, vel Maritimo, & quocunque denique Itinere, in alterius Fœderati Regna, Regiones, Provinciâs, Terras, Insulas, Urbes, Villas, Oppida murata, vel non murata, munita, vel immunita, Portus, Dominia, vel Ditiones quacunque in Europa, libere & secure, absque Licentia vel salvo Conductu generali aut speciali, ingredi, ire, atq; inde redire, ibidem commorari, aut easdem transire, & omnia interim victui, usuiq; suo necessaria emere, atque pretio pro lubitu comparare, omnique benevolentia & favore reciproco tractentur. Cautum tamen esto ut in hisce omnibus ad præscripta Legum & Statutorum se gerant & componant, amice quoque & pacate inter se vivant & conversentur, omnique bona Intelligentia Concordiam mutuam alant,

V.

Subditis utriusque Regiæ Majestatis Libertas sit & Potestas, cum suis Navibus, ut & Mercibus, rebusque iisdem impositis, quorum Commercium aut Asportatio Legi-

IV.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforesaid Confederates shall have Liberty, freely and securely, without Licence or Passport, general or special, by Land or by Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns, walled or unwalled, fortified, or unfortified Ports, Dominions, or Territories whatsoever of the other Confederate in Europe, there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to pass through the same, and in the mean time to Buy and Purchase as they please, all things necessary for their Subsistence and Use, and they shall be Treated with all mutual kindness and favour. Provided however that in all these Matters they behave and comport themselves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converse with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Understanding.

V.

The Subjects of each of Their Royal Majesties may have Leave and Licence to come with their Ships, as also with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the same bus

buis utriusque Regni prohibita non sunt, ad utriusque partis Terras, Regiones, Urbes, Portus, Loca, & Fluvios in Europa appellere, eoque adire, ibique frequentare, commorari, ac residere, absque ulla temporis restrictione, Domicilia etiam conducere, vel apud alios hospitari, omniaque mercium genera licita, ubi visum fuerit, emere a primo opifice vel venditore, aliove quovis modo, sive in publico rerum venalium Foro, in Emporiis, Nundinis, aut ubicunque loci merces istae laborantur aut venduntur; Merces quoque aliunde advectas in Repositoriis & Apothecis suis condere, aservare, indeque venum exponere licebit, neque ullo modo dictas suas Merces in Emporia & Nundinas, nisi sponte & libenter, asportare tenebuntur, ea tamen lege ne easdem in Tabernis, aut alibi minutatim vendant. Ob dictam autem Commerciorum libertatem, aliave quacunque de causa, Impositionibus ullis aut Oneribus gravandi non erunt, praeter ea quae pro Navibus & Mercibus suis Legibus & Consuetudinibus in utroque Regno receptis solvenda veniunt. Quinetiam liberis sit, quodcumque & quocunque ipsis visum fuerit, sese, ut &, si Matrimonium forte contraxerint, Uxores, Liberos, Famulosque suos, una cum Mercibus & Facultatibus, Rebus, Bonisque suis, sive emptis, sive advectis, extra Regni utriusque Limites, Solutis Vectigalibus con-

(the Trade and Importation whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places, and Rivers of either side in Europe, to enter into the same, to resort thereto, to remain and reside there, without any Limitation of Time; also to hire Houses, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawfull kinds of Merchandizes, where they think fit, from the first Workman or Seller, or in any other manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or wheresoever those Goods are Manufactured or Sold; they may likewise lay up and keep in their Magazins and Ware-houses, and from thence expose to Sale Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither shall they be in any wise obliged, unless willingly and of their own accord, to bring their said Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they shall not sell the same by Retail in Shops, or any where else. But they are not to be loaded with any Impositions or Taxes on Account of the said Freedom of Trade, or for any other Cause whatsoever, except what are to be paid for their Ships and Goods according to the Laws and Customs received in each Kingdom. And moreover they shall have free Leave without any Molestation, to remove themselves, also if they shall

fuētis, Terra Marique, per Fluvios
& Aquas dulces, sine Molestia,
transferendi potestas; non obstan-
te Lege qualibet, Privilegio, Con-
cessione, Immunitate, aut Consue-
tudine, contrarium ullo modo de-
signante. In re autem Religionis
integra Subditis utriusque Fœdera-
torum, ut & si Matrimonium Con-
traxerint, eorum Uxoribus ac Libe-
ris, constabit Libertas, neque in Ec-
clesiis, aut alibi, sacris interesse co-
gendi erunt: Ipsis autem e contra-
rio Rem Divinam suo more, etiam-
si Legibus Regni vetito, privatim,
& inter proprios parietes, & absque
aliorum quorumcunque Interven-
tu, facere, omnino & absque ulla
molestia licebit. Facultas porro sub-
ditos utriusque partis in alterius
Ditionibus defunctos, locis com-
modis & honestis, ad id quacunque
occasione designandis, Sepeliendi de-
neganda non erit, neque Sepulto-
rum Cadavera ulla molestia affici-
enda erunt. Leges autem & Statu-
ta utriusque Regni in pleno vigore
manebunt, debitæque Executioni
mandabuntur, siue commercium &
Navigationem, siue Jus aliquod ali-
ud respiciunt, iis duntaxat Casibus
exceptis, de quibus in præsentis Tra-
ctatus Articulis aliter statutum fu-
erit.

happen to be Married, their Wives,
Children, and Servants, together
with their Merchandizes, Wares,
Goods and Effects, either bought or
imported, whensoever and whither-
soever they shall think fit, out
of the bounds of each Kingdom,
by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers
and Fresh Waters, Discharging
the usual Duties, notwithstanding
any Law, Privilege, Grant, Immu-
nity or Custom, in any wise import-
ing the contrary. But in the Bu-
siness of Religion, there shall be an
entire Liberty allowed to the Sub-
jects of each of the Confederates, as
also, if they are Married, to their
Wives and Children, neither shall
they be compelled to go to the
Churches, or to be present at the
Religious Worship in any other
place. On the contrary, they may
without any kind of Molestation
perform their Religious Exercises
after their own way, altho' it be
forbid by the Laws of the King-
dom, privately and within their
own Walls, and without the Ad-
mittance of any other Persons what-
soever. Moreover Liberty shall
not be refused to Bury the Subjects
of either Party, who dye in the Ter-
ritories of the other, in conveni-
ent and decent places, to be ap-
pointed for that purpose, as occasion
shall require; neither shall the dead
Bodies of those that are Buried be
any ways molested. The Laws and
Statutes of each Kingdom shall re-

main in full force, and shall be duly put in Execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the Articles of this present Treaty.

VI.

Solvent utriusque partis Subditi Telonia, Vectigalia, & Introitus Exitusque Jura, per omnes utriusque partis Ditiones & Provincias, debita & consueta. Et ut unicuique de prædictis Teloniis, Vectigalibus, & Introitus Exitusque Juribus quibuscunque constare certo possit, Conventum pariter est, quod Indices Vectigalia, Portoria, & Impositiones designantes, publicis exstabant locis, tam Londini, & in aliis Urbibus intra Ditiones Reginae Magnae Britanniae, quam Rothomagi, & in aliis Galliae Urbibus Mercaturae assuetis, ad quas recurri possit quotiescunque Lis aut Quaestio de talibus Portoriis, Vectigalibus, seu Impositionibus oriatur; quae eo modo, & non aliter, exigenda erunt, prout disertis verbis & genuino supra-dictarum Tabularum tenori consentaneum erit. Et si quis Officialis, aut alius nomine ejus, sub quovis prætextu, publice vel privatim, directe vel indirecte, a mercatore, vel alio, summam ullam pecuniae, seu aliud quodcunque postulat aut accipiet, ratione Juris, Debiti, Stipendii, Exhibitionis, seu

VI.

The Subjects of each Party shall pay the Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export through all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accustomed. And that it may be certainly known to every one what are all the said Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export, It is likewise agreed, That Tables shewing the Customs, Port-Duties, and Imposts, shall be kept in Publick Places, both at *London*, and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan*, and other Towns of *France*, where Trading is used, whereunto recourse may be had, as often as any question or dispute arises concerning such Port-Duties, Customs, and Imposts, which are to be demanded in such manner, and no otherwise, as shall be agreeable to the plain Words and Genuine Sense of the abovesaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Person in his name, shall, under any pretence, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, ask or take of a Merchant, or of any other Person, any Sum of

Compensationis, etiam sub nomine spontanei Doni, aut alio quovis modo, vel pretextu, plus aut aliter quam supra præfinitum est, tum dictus Officialis, aut Vicarius ejus, si coram Judice Competente, in Regione ubi crimen admissum est, ejusdem reus & convictus teneatur, Parti læsæ plenam satisfactionem dabit, & etiam juxta Legum præscripta poena debita afficietur.

VII.

Mercatores, Navarchæ, Naucleri, Nautæ, homines quicunque, Naves, & omnia in universum Mercimonia, & bona Confederati alterius, ejusque Subditorum, & Incolarum, nullo publico privatoque nomine, vi alicujus Edicti generalis, aut specialis, in Terris, Portibus, Stationibus, Littoribus vel Ditionibus quibuscunque, alterius Fœderati, in Usus publicum, Expeditiones bellicas, aliamve ob causam, multo minus ob Usus cujusquam privatum, apprehendantur, per Arresta detineantur, violentia aliqua, vel ulla ejusdem specie cogantur, ullave afficiantur molestia vel injuria. Porro utriusque partis subditis quidquam aut capere aut vi extorquere nefas esto, nisi consentiat ille cui competis, ac parata pecunia persolvatur, quod tamen non intelligen-

Money, or any thing else on account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition, or Compensation, altho' it be under the name of a free gift, or in any other manner, or under any other pretence, more, or otherwise, than what is prescribed above, in such case the said Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty, and convicted of the same before a competent Judge, in the Country where the Crime was committed, shall give full Satisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and shall likewise be punished according to the Direction of the Laws.

VII.

Merchants, Masters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, Men of all kinds, Ships, and all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, shall on no publick or private Account, by virtue of any general or special Edict, be Seized in any the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores, or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate, for the Publick Use, for Warlike Expeditions, or for any other Cause, much less for the private use of any one, shall they be detained by Arrests, compelled by Violence, or under any colour thereof, or in any wise Molested or Injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, dum

dum est de ea detentione & manus injectione, quæ mandato & auctoritate Justitiæ, viisq; ordinariis facta erit, debiti vel delicti causa, quorum respectu via Juris, secundum formam Justitiæ, agendum sit.

VIII.

Præterea conventum & statutum est pro Regula Generali, quod omnes & singuli Serenissimæ Magnæ Britannæ Reginæ & Serenissimi Regis Christianissimi Subditi, in omnibus Terris, Locisque, hinc inde ipsorum Imperio subjectis, circa omnia Jura, Impositiones, aut Vectigalia quæcunque, Personas, Merces, & Mercimonia, Naves, Naula, Nautas, Navigationem & Commercia concernentia, iisdem ad minimum Privilegiis, Libertatibus & Immunitatibus utantur, fruuntur, pariq; favore in omnibus gaudeant, tam in Curia Justitiæ, quam in iis omnibus quæ sive Commercia, sive aliud Jus quodcunque respiciunt, quibus amicissima quævis gens externa utitur, fruitur, gaudetque, aut in posterum uti, trui, aut gaudere possit.

IX.

Conventum ulterius est, quod intra spatium duorum Mensium, ex quo in Magna Britannia Lex lata fuerit, per quam satis cautum erit,

and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be understood of that Detention and Seizure, which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary Methods, on account of Debt, or Crimes, in Respect whereof the Proceeding must be by way of Law, according to the form of Justice.

VIII.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and singular the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Serene the most Christian King, in all Countries and Places subject to their Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at least, and have the like favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatever, which any Foreign Nation, the most favoured, has, uses, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

IX.

It is further agreed, That within the Space of two Months after a Law shall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it shall be sufficiently

(14)
ut nulla Portoria, five Vectigalia de Bonis, Mercimoniisq; e Gallia in Magnam Britanniam deportatis, amplius exigantur, quam quæ de Bonis, Mercimoniisq; ejusdem Naturæ, ex alia quavis Regione in Europa sita, in Magnam Britanniam deportatis, exiguntur, utq; Leges omnes post Annum 1664. in Magna Britannia latæ ad prohibendam ullo- rum e Gallia venientium Bonorum, Mercimionumq; Importationem, quæ ante id tempus prohibita non fuerant, abrogentur, Tariffa Generalis decimo octavo Die Septembris Anni 1664, in Gallia facta, ibidem denuo obtinebit, & Vectigalia pro bonis advehendis evehendisq; in Gallia per Subditos Magnæ Britannia solvenda, ad tenorem Tariffæ supradictæ pendentur, modumque in eadem constitutum, haudquaquam excedent in Provinciis, quarum ibi mentio facta est, in reliquis autem Provinciis Vectigalia non nisi ad normam tunc temporis præscriptam exigenda erunt, omnesq; Prohibitiones, Tariffæ, Edicta, Declarationes, five Decreta, post Tariffam illam Anni 1664. & contra illam, quoad Bona, Mercesq; Magnæ Britannia, in Gallia factæ abrogabuntur. Quandoquidem vero ex parte Gallia contenditur ut quædam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces Saliti, & quæ ex Cetis proveniunt, ex Tariffæ supramemoratæ regula excipiantur, aliaq; porro Capita rerum restent, ad hunc Tractatum

provided that no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, Imported into *Great Britain*, from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that time, be repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September* in the Year 1664. shall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods Imported and Exported, shall be paid according to the Tenor of the Tariff abovementioned, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made, and in the other Provinces the Duty shall not be payable, otherwise than according to the Rule at that Time prescribed; And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be Repealed. But whereas it is urged on the Part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, that is to say, Manufactures of Wooll, Sugar, Salted Fish, and the Pros-
spectantia,

spectantia, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britanniae proposita, hætenus autem mutuo accommodata non fuerint, quorum omnium in Instrumento separato, a Legatis utrinque Extraordinariis & Plenipotentariis subscripto, Specificatio continetur; Provisum hisce, concordatumque est, quod intra bimestre spatium, ab extraditis hujus Tractatus Ratificationum Tabulis, Londini convenient utriusque partis Commissarii, ad perpendendas, expediendasque difficultates de Mercimoniis & Tariffa Anni 1664. excipiendis, deque cæteris Capitibus nondum satis, ut supra dictum est, accommodatis. Idemque Commissarii pariter operam dabunt, quod utriusque Nationis Commodis maxime consentaneum fore videtur, ut Commerciorum hinc inde Rationes penitus excutiantur, & Impedimentis hac in parte tollendis, Vectigalibusque mutuo componendis, media æqua, & utrinque utilia inveniuntur, stabilianturque. Provisum tamen præcautumque semper est, ut Articuli omnes & singuli hujus Tractatus in pleno interim vigore maneant; Atque imprimis ut nihil quidquam Impedimento esse censeatur, sub quocunque prætextu, quo minus Tariffæ generalis Anni 1664. Beneficium Subditis Regiæ suæ Majestatis Magnæ Britanniae concedatur, atque eadem sine ulla mora, aut tergiversatione fruantur, gaudeantque dicti Subditi Britannici intra bimestre spatium a

duct of Whales be excepted out of the Rule of the abovementioned Tariff, and likewise other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been proposed on the part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a Specification of all which is contained in a separate Instrument Subscribed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both sides; It is hereby provided and agreed, that within two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries on both sides shall meet at *London*, to consider of, and remove the difficulties concerning the Merchandizes to be excepted out of the Tariff of the Year 1664. and concerning the other heads, which, as is above said, are not yet wholly adjusted. And at the same time the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour, (which seemsto be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have the methods of Commerce on one part, and of the other, more thoroughly examined, and to find out and establish just and beneficial Means on both sides for removing the Difficulties in this Matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always understood and provided, that all and singular the Articles of this Treaty, do in the mean while remain in their full Force, and especially that nothing be deemed,

Lege

Lege in Magna Britannia, ut supra memoratum est, lata, modo formaque tam ampla, ac Subditi Gentis cujuscumque amicissimæ, præfatæ Tariffæ beneficio frui, ac gaudere possent, omnino in contrarium haud obstante re qualibet a Commissariis prædictis facienda, discutiendave.

X.

Vestigialia pro Herba Nicotiana, sive rudi, sive elaborata, in Galliam advehenda, ad eandem dehinc Moderationis rationem revocabuntur, qua Herba eadem in quibusvis Europæ, aut Americæ oris enata, in Galliam introducta, gaudet, & gavisura erit; Pro dicta autem Herba eadem in Gallia Vestigialia solvent utriusque partis Subditi, Par quoque in illa vendenda Libertas, eademque Leges erunt Subditis Britannicis, quibus gaudebunt, aut tenebuntur ipsimet Galliarum Mercatores.

XI.

Statutum quoque est, quod Impositio, seu Tributum quinquaginta Solidorum Turonensium per singulas Tunnas Navibus Britannicis in

under any pretence whatsoever, to hinder the benefit of the General Tariff of the Year 1664. from being granted to the Subjects of Her Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the said *British* Subjects from having and enjoying the same, without any Delay or Tergiversation, within the space of two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as abovesaid, in as ample manner and form as the Subjects of any Nation, the most favoured, might have and enjoy the benefit of the foresaid Tariff, any thing to be done, or discussed by the said Commissioners, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

X.

The Duties on Tobacco Imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, shall be reduced hereafter to the same moderate Rate, as the said Tobacco, of the growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America* being brought into *France*, does or shall pay. The Subjects on both sides shall also pay the same Duties in *France* for the said Tobacco; There shall be likewise an equal liberty of Selling it; and the *British* Subjects shall have the same Laws as the Merchants of *France* themselves have and enjoy.

XI.

It is likewise concluded that the Imposition or Tax of 50 *Sols Tournois* laid on *British* Ships in *France* for every Tun, shall wholly Gallia

Gallia impositum, cesset penitus & in posterum abrogetur; Cessabit pariter Tributum quinque Solidorum Sterlingorum, per singulas Tunas Navibus Gallicis in Magna Britannia impositum; neque eadem, aliave istiusmodi Onera Subditorum alterutrinque Navibus in posterum imponentur.

XII.

Statutum præterea & conventum est, quod omnibus Mercatoribus, Navarchis, aliisque subditis Regine Magnæ Britanniae integrum sit in omnibus Galliae locis negotia sua, per se tractare, vel quibuscunque ipsis placuerit tractanda demandare. Nec tenebuntur Interprete aliquo, vel Institore uti, nec nisi uti velint, iisdem Salarium aliquod persolvere. Præterea Magistri Navium non tenebuntur ad onerandas vel exonerandas Naves suas iis operariis, qui publica auctoritate ad id constituti fuerint, vel Burdegala, vel aliis in locis uti; sed ipsis integrum erit Naves suas vel per se onerare, aut exonerare, vel iis quibus visum fuerit in iis onerandis vel exonerandis uti, sine Salaris alicujus alii cuicunque solutione; neque Merces quascunque vel in alia Navigia exonerare, vel in sua recipere, vel onerandas, ultra quam ipsis visum fuerit, expectare tenebuntur. Singuli autem Subditi Christianissimi Regis in omnibus locis Magnæ Britanniae Dominio in Europa subiectis, iisdem Privilegiis & Li-

cease, and be from henceforward annulled. In like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French Ships in Great Britain* for every Tun shall cease; neither shall the same, or any the like Impositions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either side.

XII.

It is further agreed and concluded, that it shall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and other the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all places of *France*, to manage their own business themselves, or to commit them to the Management of whomsoever they please, nor shall they be obliged to make use of any Interpreter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary, unless they chuse to make use of them. Moreover, Masters of Ships shall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make use of those Workmen, either at *Bordeaux*, or in any other places as may be appointed by publick Authority for that purpose; but it shall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themselves, or to make use of such Persons in loading or unloading the same as they shall think fit, without the payment of any Sallary to any other whomsoever; neither shall they be forced to unload any sort of Merchandizes either into

bertate vicissim gaudebunt, & fruentur.

XIII.

Mercatoribus, aliisque Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & Regis Christianissimi alterutrinque Subditis, omnino fas & liberum erit, Testamento condito, & quavis alia dispositione, vel sub tempus valetudinis, vel quocunque spatio antè, aut juxta articulum mortis, facta legare, aut dono dare Mercimonia sua, Facultates, Pecuniam, Debita ad ipsos redeuntia, & omnia Bona mobilia, quæ tempore mortis intra Dominia, & qualibet loca ad Reginam Magnæ Britanniae, & Christianissimum Regem pertinentia, vel habuerint, vel habere debuerint. Quinetiam sive Testati, sive Intestati moriantur, Legitimi eorundem Haeredes & Executores, vel Administratores intra alterutra Regna commorantes, aut aliunde venientes, etiamsi non sint in Civium numerum relati, libere & quiete recipient, & occupabunt omnia dicta Bona, et Facultates quascunque, secundum Magnæ Britanniae et Galliae Leges respectivas, ita tamen ut Testamenta, et Jus adeundi Hereditates Intestatorum, tam a subditis Magnæ

other Ships, or to receive them into their own, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they please. And all and every the Subjects of the most Christian King shall reciprocally have and enjoy the same Privileges and Liberty in all places in Europe subject to the Dominion of Great Britain.

XIII.

It shall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to the Queen of Great Britain, or to the most Christian King, by Will, and any other Disposition made, either during the time of Sicknels, or at any other time before, or at the Point of Death, to devise or give away their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which they have or ought to have at the Time of their Death, within the Dominions and any other places belonging to the Queen of Great Britain, and to the most Christian King. Moreover, whether they Dye, having made their Will, or intestate, their lawful Heirs and Executors or Administrators, residing in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, shall freely and quietly receive and take possession of all the said Goods and Effects whatsoever, according to the Laws of Great Britain and France respectively; in such manner however, that Britan-

Britanniae Reginae, quam a Subditis Regis Christianissimi, probari ex Lege oporteat, iis in locis ubi quisque decesserit, five id in Magna Britannia, five in Gallia contigerit, Lege quacunque, Statuto, Edicto, Consuetudine, five *Droit d'Aubeine* e contra non obstantibus.

XIV.

Orta Lite inter Navium utriusque partis Praefectum aliquem, ejusque Nautas in Portu quovis alterius partis, super Salario dictis Nautis debito, aliisque Causis civilibus, Magistratus loci, id tantum a Reo exiget, ut declarationem scriptam Magistratus testimonio muniendam Actori tradat, qua se coram Judice in Patria sua competente super ea Causa responsurum caveat; quo facto neque Nautis Navem deferere, nec Praefectum in Itinere suo prosequendo impedire licebit. Licitum quinetiam Mercatoribus utrinque erit, in locis Domicilii sui, aut alibi, prout ipsis commodum fuerit, Libros Rationum, & Negotiorum suorum asservare, Literarum etiam Commercium habere, ea Lingua aut Idioma, quo ipsis visum fuerit, absque ulla Molestia aut Indagatione quibuscunque. Quod si ad Litem aliquam & Controversiam dirimendam ipsis Rationum suarum Libros proferre opus fuerit, eo in casu

the Wills and Right of entering upon the Inheritances of Persons Intestate, must be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the most Christian King, in those places where each Person Died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain*, or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Custom, or *Droit d'Aubeine* whatever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV.

A Dispute arising between any Commander of the Ships on both sides, and his Seamen in any Port of the other Party, concerning Wages due to the said Seamen, or other Civil Causes, the Magistrates of the Place shall require no more from the Person accused, than that he give to the Accuser a Declaration in Writing, Witnessed by the Magistrate, whereby he shall be bound to answer that matter before a competent Judge in his own Country, which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the Seamen to desert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from prosecuting his Voyage. It shall moreover be lawful for the Merchants on both sides, in the places of their Abode, or elsewhere, to keep Books of their Accounts, and Affairs, as they shall think fit, and to have an Intercourse of Letters, in such Language or Idiom, as they shall please, without any molestation or search whatsoever

integros Codices Tabulasve in Judicium afferre tenebuntur ; ita tamen, ut Judici non liceat alios in doctis Codicibus Articulos inspicere, quam qui ad Testimonium vel auctoritatem de quibus agitur, spectabunt, vel qui ad fidem dictis Libris faciendam necessarii erunt. Neque dictos Codices, Tabulasve e Dominorum manibus, sub quovis pretextu, eripere, vel retinere licitum erit : Solo argentariæ Defectionis Casu, vulgo *Banqueroute*, excepto ; Neque tenebuntur dicti Magnæ Britannæ Reginae Subditi Rationum Tabulas, Literarum Exemplaria, Actus, Commentariosve, ad commercium pertinentes, papyro Signis munito, Gallice, *Papier timbre*, inscribere, præter Librum Diarium, qui ut fidem faciat in Lite, debet (gratis) secundum Leges quibus omnes in Gallia commercantes sunt astricti, a Judice subscribi & Chirographo subijci.

XV.

Armatoribus extraneis, non Subditis uni aut alteri Fœderatorum, habentibus Commissiones ab aliquo alio Principe, aut Statu, utriusvis gentis inimico, non licebit in Portibus unius aut alterius Partium prædictarum, Naves suas

ever. But if it should happen to be necessary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Dispute and Controversie, in such Case they shall be obliged to bring into Court the intire Books or Writings, but so as that the Judge may not have liberty to inspect any other Articles in the said Books, than such as shall relate to the Testimony, or Authority in question, or such as shall be necessary to give Credit to the said Books; neither shall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the said Books or Writings forcibly out of the Hands of the Owners, or to retain them ; the case of Bankruptcy, only excepted ; neither shall the said Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* be obliged to Write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Instruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in *French*, *Papier timbre*, except their Day-Book, which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law Suit, ought according to the Laws, which all Persons trading in *France* are to observe, to be Subscribed *gratis* by the Judge, and signed with his own Hand.

XV.

It shall not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates, who have Commissions from any other Prince, or State, in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of one or the other of the

instruere,

instruere, ea quæ ceperint, vendere, aut alio modo quocunque mutare tam Naves, Mercimonia, quam alia Onera quæcunque, & ne Victu- lia quidem coemere illis licitum erit, nisi quæ necessaria erunt ut perveniant ad Portum proximum illius Principis a quo Commissiones obtinuerint.

XVI.

Naves utriusque Partis oneratae Oras vel Littora alterutrius præternavigantes, adque ad Stationes aut Portus Tempestate coactæ, vel alio modo appellentes, non cogantur ibidem Merces suas, aut aliquam earum partem exonerare, aut aliquod Vectigal persolvere, nisi Mercimonia sua sponte ibidem exonerent, aut aliquid de Onere distrahant: Licitum tamen sit particulam Oneris, impetrata ad hoc venia eorum qui rebus maritimis præsumt, cum tantum in finem e Navi solvere & divendere, ut Necessaria, vel Refectioni Navis, vel Victui emantur, eoque in Casu, non integrum Navis Onus vectigale fiet, sed ea tantum particula, quæ exonerata, vel divendita fuerit.

XVII.

Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & Regis Christianissimi Subditis omnibus & singulis licitum erit, cum suis Navibus, omni cum libertate

aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to Exchange either Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI.

The Ships of both Parties being Laden, Sailing along the Coasts, or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other manner, shall not be obliged there to unlade their Goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the Inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small part of their Lading, for this end only, that necessities, either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small part only, which has been taken out and sold.

XVII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the most Christian King, to sail with their

& securitate, nulla distinctione habita quinam Mercium in iisdem oneratarum Proprietarii sint, navigare a quocunque Portu, ad loca eorum quibus Inimicitia aliqua cum Magnæ Britanniae Regina, aut Rege Christianissimo, jam aut dehinc, interceder; Licitum itidem erit Subditis & Incolis prædictis, cum præfatis Navibus & Mercibus navigare, & negotiari eadem cum libertate & Securitate a Locis, Portibus, & Stationibus eorum, qui utriusque vel alterius Partis hostes sint, absque contradictione & perturbatione qualicunque, non tantum directe ab illis præmemoratis Locis hostilibus ad locum neutralem, verum etiam ab uno loco hostili, ad locum hostilem alium, sive illi sub Jurisdictione ejusdem Principis sint, sive sub diversis. Et sicut jam circa Navigia & Merces stipulatum est, ut Naves liberæ Libertatem quoque Mercibus vindicent, atque pro immuni ac libero habeatur omne id, quod Navibus ad Subditos alterius Fœderati spectantibus immissum deprehendatur, etiam si totum Oneris, vel ejusdem pars aliqua, ad hostes utriusvis Majestatis pertinuerit, Exceptis semper Mercibus Contrabandis, quibus interceptis omnia ad Articulorum subsequantium mentem fiant. Ita Conventum pariter est, eandem Libertatem ad personas quoque extendi debere, quæ Navi libera vehuntur, eo cum effectu, ut

Ships, with all manner of Liberty and Security, no Distinction being made, who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes Laden thereon, from any Port to the places of those who are now, or shall be hereafter at Enmity with the Queen of *Great Britain*, or the most Christian King; It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to Sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforementioned, and to Trade with the same Liberty and Security from the Places, Ports, and Havens of those who are Enemies of both, or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforesaid to neutral Places, but also from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And as it is now Stipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that free Ships shall also give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be Free and Exempt, which shall be found on Board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho' the whole Lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the Enemies of either of Their Majesties, Contraband Goods being always excepted, on the discovery whereof matters shall be
quam

quamvis utriusque Partis, aut alterutrius hostes sint, ex Navi ista libera non extrahantur, nisi milites sint, & hostibus effective Ministeria sua præstent.

XVIII.

Illa Navigandi & Commerandi Libertas ad omnia Mercimoniorum genera se extendet, exceptis solum iis quæ Articulo proximo sequuntur, & Contrabandæ nomine indigantur.

XIX.

Sub isto nomine Contrabandæ, seu Mercimoniorum prohibitorum, comprehenduntur Arma, Sclopetæ, aut Tormenta majora, Bombardæ cum suis Ignariis, & aliis ad ea pertinentibus, Ignes Missiles, Pulvis Tormentarius, Fomites, Globi, Cuspides, Enses, Lanceæ, Hastæ, Bipennes, Tubi Catapultarii (vulgo Mortarii) Inductiles Sclopi (vulgo Petardæ) Glandes Ignariæ missiles (vulgo Grenadæ) Salpetra, Sclopetæ, Globuli, seu Pilæ quæ Sclopetis jaculantur, Cassides, Galeæ, Thoraces, Loricæ, (vulgo Cuirassæ) & similia Armorum Genera, ad instruendos milites comparata, Sclopothecæ, Balthei, Equi cum eorum Apparatu, & quæcunque alia Instrumenta Bellica.

managed according to the sense of the subsequent Articles. It is also agreed in like manner, That the same Liberty be extended to Persons who are on Board a Free Ship, with this effect, That although they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that Free Ship, unless they are Soldiers, and in actual Service of the Enemies.

XVIII.

This Liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all kinds of Merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next Article, and which are signified by the name of Contraband.

XIX.

Under this name of Contraband, or Prohibited Goods shall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuses, and other things belonging to them, Fire-balls, Gunpowder, Match, Canon-ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberds, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-ball, Helmets, Head-pieces, Breast-plates, Coats of Mail; and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Soldiers, Musket-rests, Belts, Horses with their Furniture, and all other Warlike Instruments whatever.

XX.

Inter Bona prohibita nequaquam censentur hæc quæ sequuntur Mercimonia, omnes scilicet Pannorum species, omnesque aliæ Manufacturæ textæ ex quacunque Lana, Lino, Serico, Gossipio, vel alia quacunque materia; omnia Vestium & Indumentorum genera, una cum speciebus ex quibus confici solent; Aurum & Argentum, tam signatum quam non signatum, Stannum, Ferrum, Plumbum, Cuprum, Orichalcum, Carbones focarii; Triticum etiam & Hordeum, & aliud quodcunque Frumenti & Leguminis genus; herba Nicotiana (vulgo Tobacco) nec non omne genus Aromaticum, Carnes salitæ & Fumo duratæ, Pisces saliti, Caseus & Butyrum, Cerevisiæ, Olea, Vina, Sacchara, & omne genus Salis, nec non omnis generatim Annona, quæ ad victum hominum, & vitæ sustentationem facit; Gossipii porro, Cannabis, Lini, Picis, tam liquidæ quam aridæ, omne genus, Funes, Rudentes, Vela, Linteamen velis nauticis aptum, Anchoræ, & Anchorarum partes quælibet, Mali item Navales, & ut & Asseres, Tabulæ, & Trabes, ex quibuscunque arboribus, omniaque alia ad Naves seu construendas seu reficiendas comparata; sed nec aliæ quæcunque Merces, quæ Instrumenti vel Apparatus alicujus pro Terrestri, vel Maritimo Bello formam non acceperunt, pro Contrabandis habebuntur, mul-

XX.

These Merchandizes which follow, shall not be reckoned among Prohibited Goods, that is to say, all sorts of Clothes, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wooll, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials whatever; all kinds of Clothes and Wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are used to be made; Gold and Silver, as well Coyned as Uncoyned, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brasses, Coals; as also Wheat and Barley, and any other kind of Corn and Pulse; Tobacco, and likewise all manner of Spices, Salted and Simoaked Flesh, Salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oyls, Wines, Sugars, and all sorts of Salt, and in general all Provisions which serve for the nourishment of Mankind, and the Sustenance of Life. Furthermore, all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tarr, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors; also Ship Masts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees soever; and all other things proper either for Building or Repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been Worked into the form of any Instrument, or thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall

to minus quæ ad alium quemvis usum jam apparatus & conformatus sunt, quæ omnia plane inter mercimonia libera censentur, juxta ac aliæ quælibet merces et res, quæ in Articulo proxime præcedenti non comprehenduntur, ac speciatim designantur, ita ut a Subditis utriusque Confœderati liberrime transportari & invehiri possint, etiam ad Loca inimica, exceptis duntaxat Oppidis Locisque tunc temporis Oblidione cinctis, circumseptis, vel investitis.

XXI.

Quo autem Discordiæ & Similitates omnimodæ hinc inde evitentur, iisque obviam eatur, conventum est, quod casu quo altera Fœderatarum Regiarum Majestatum Bello implicetur, Naves & Navigia ad subditos alterius Fœderati spectantia, instructa esse debeant Literis Maritimis, exprimentibus nomen, proprietatem, & magnitudinem Navis, ut & Nomen & Locum habitationis Magistris, sive Præfecti ejusdem Navis, ut inde constare possit Navem illam ad subditos alterutrius Principis vere & realiter pertinere; quæ Literæ Maritimæ, juxta Formulam huic Tractatui appositam, concipientur & concedentur; quotannis etiam revocabuntur, scilicet si contingat navem intra decursum anni domum reverti. Conventum etiam est, quod ejusmodi Naves oneratae, non tantum munitæ esse debeant Literis Maritimis,

wholly be reckoned among free Goods, as likewise all other Merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned in the preceeding Article, so that they may be transported, and Carried in the freest manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time Besieged, Blocked up round about, or invested.

XXI.

To the end that all manner of Dissensions and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side, and t'other, it is Agreed, That in case either of their Royal Majesties, who are allied, should be engaged in War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally, must be furnished with Sea-Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby, that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes; which Passports shall be made out and Granted, according to the Form annexed to this Treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to return Home within the space of a Year. It is likewise agreed, That

D

supra

supra indicatis, sed & Certificato-
riis, continentibus Species Oneris,
Locumque unde Navis discessit, &
quo tendere instituit, ut sic dignosci
queat an Merces ullæ vetitæ, seu
Contrabandæ, Articulo decimo no-
no hujus Tractatus enumeratæ,
eadem vehantur; quæ Literæ Cer-
tificatoriæ ab Officialibus illius Loci
unde navis solvit, Forma ibidem
solita expedientur; & si cui consul-
tum visumque fuerit in ejusmodi
Literis exprimere ad quem Merces
pertineant, liberum hoc ei erit.

XXII.

Naves Subditorum & Incolarum
Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde
Majestatum, venientes ad aliquas O-
ras Maritimas intra alterutrius Con-
federati Ditionem, non tamen Por-
tum intrare volentes, aut ingressi,
nolentes exponere aut distrahere
Onera suarum navium, non tene-
buntur Onerum suorum rationem
reddere, nisi certis indicis suspectæ
fuerint transferendarum ad hostes
alterius Confederati Mercium pro-
hibitarum de Contrabanda Nuncu-
patarum.

XXIII.

Et casu dictæ suspicionis mani-
festæ, dicti Subditi & Incolæ Di-
tionum Serenissimarum Regiarum

such Ships being laden, are to be
provided not only with Passports,
as abovementioned, but also with
Certificates containing the several
particulars of the Cargo, the place
whence the Ship Sailed, and whi-
ther she is Bound, that so it may be
known whether any forbidden or
Contraband Goods as are enumera-
ted in the 19th. Article of this Trea-
ty, be on Board the same, which
Certificates shall be made out by the
Officers of the Place whence the
Ship set Sail, in the accustomed
Form. And if any one shall think
it fit or adviseable to express in the
said Certificates, the Person to
whom they belong, he may freely
do so.

XXII.

The Ships of the Subjects and
Inhabitants of Both Their most Se-
rene Royal Majesties coming to any
of the Sea-Coasts within the Do-
minions of either of the Confede-
rates, but not willing to enter into
Port, or being entred, yet not be-
ing willing to shew or to sell the
Cargoes of their Ships, shall not
be obliged to give an Account of
their Lading, unless they are suspec-
ted upon sure Evidence, of carry-
ing to the Enemies of the other
Confederate Prohibited Goods, cal-
led Contraband.

XXIII.

And in case of the said manifest
suspicion, the said Subjects and In-
habitants of the Dominions of both
hinc

hinc inde Majestatum, obligati erunt exhibere in Portibus, Literas suas Maritimas & Certificatorias, modo ante declarato.

XXIV.

Quod si Naves Subditorum & Incolarum Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum, ad Oras maritimas progressæ, aut in pleno mari, obviam factæ fuerint Navibus Bellicis alterutrius, aut Navibus sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructis, dictæ Naves Bellicæ, & Armatæ Privatorum, ad quævis evitanda incommoda, maneat extra Jactum Tormenti Bellici, mittantque Scapham ad Navem Mercatoriam quæ obviam facta erit, & cum duobus aut tribus solummodo hominibus intrent; quibus monstrantur a Magistro vel Præfecto talis Navis aut Navigii Literæ Maritimæ de proprietate ejusdem, conceptæ juxta Formam præfenti Tractatui appositam; & Navi quæ eas exhibuerit liber erit transitus, eandemque molestia aliqua afficere, excutere, aut de Curfu destinato ut deflectat, cogere, nefas esto.

XXV.

Illam vero Navem Mercatoria alterius partis, quæ ad Portum alteri Fœderatorum inimicum tendere instituerit, aut de cujus itinere, aut Mercium subvectorum specie, justa suspicio subsit, non tantum Literas Maritimas, verum etiam Certifica-

Their most Serene Royal Majesties shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the manner before specified.

XXIV.

But in case the Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, either on the Sea-Coast, or on the high Seas, shall meet with the Men of War of the other, or with Privateers, the said Men of War and Privateers, for preventing any Inconveniencies, are to remain out of Canon-shot, and to send a Boat to the Merchant Ship, which has been met with, and shall enter her with Two or Three Men only, to whom the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall shew his Passport, concerning the Property thereof, made out according to the Form annexed to this present Treaty; and the Ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free Passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quite her intended Course.

XXV.

But that Merchant Ship of the other Party, which intends to go to a Port at Enmity with the other Confederate, or concerning whose Voyage, and the sort of Goods on Board, there may be just suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit,

torias, five in pleno Mari, five in Portubus & Stationibus, exhibere tenebitur, exprimentes quod de genere Mercium prohibitarum in Articulo decimo nono specificatarum non sint.

XXVI.

Quod si per exhibitionem supradictarum Literarum Certificatoriarum, exprimentium rerum subvectorum Indices, altera pars deprehenderit aliqua istius generis mercimonia, quæ Contrabanda, seu prohibita esse, in hujus Tractatus Articulo decimo nono, declarantur, ad Portum alterius Hostibus obtemperantem destinata, Foros illius Navis in qua ea reperiri contigerit, five ad Subditos Magnæ Britanniae, five Galliae, spectaverit, resignare, Capfas, Sarcinas, aut Vasa in eadem referare, vel partem licet minimam Mercimoniorum distrahere, nisi onere, presentibus Tribunalis Maritimi Officialibus, in Terram exposito, & in Inventarium redacto, Nefas esto. Eorum venditioni tamen, permutationi, aut alienationi qualicunque, nullatenus locus erit, nisi postquam rite & legitime contra ejusmodi Bona prohibita processum fuerit, eademque rerum Maritarum Judices, lata sententia Fisco respective suo addixerint; salvis semper tam ipsa Navi, quam cæteris Mercibus, in eadem repertis, quæ ex hoc Tractatu liberæ censendæ sunt, nec ex prætento Mercium prohibitarum Contagio, detineri,

either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Passports, but her Certificates, expressing, that they are not of the kind of Goods Prohibited, which are specified in the 19th Article.

XXVI.

But if one Party, on the exhibiting the above said Certificates, mentioning the particulars of the things on Board, should discover any Goods of that kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, designed for a Port subject to the Enemy of the other, it shall be unlawful to break up the Hatches of that Ship, wherein the same shall happen to be found, whether she belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Chests, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove even the smallest Parcel of the Goods, unless the Lading be brought on Shore, in the presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, unless after that due and lawful Process shall have been had against such Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall by a Sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same, saving always as well the Ship it self, as the other Goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may
nedum.

nedum pro præda legitima confiscari possint. Sin autem non totum, sed pars oneris duntaxat ex Mercibus Prohibitis vel Contrabandis constiterit, easque Præfectus Navis Captori qui eas deprehenderit, extradere se promptum & paratum præstet, eo in Casu Captor, iis Mercibus receptis, Navem illico dimittet, neque ulla ratione impediet, quo minus Cursum quem instituerat, libere prosequatur.

XXVII.

Conventum autem e contrario est, quod quicquid a Subditis & Incolis alterutrius Partis in Navem quamcunque, ad alterius hostem aliquem, ejusque Subditos, spectantem, immissum deprehendatur; id totum quamvis de genere Mercium prohibitarum non sit, Fisco addici possit, perinde ac si ad ipsum hostem pertineret: Exceptis iis Mercibus & Mercimoniis, quæ, ante Belli Declarationem, istiusmodi Navi imposita fuerint, vel etiam post eam Declarationem, modo intra tempus & terminos sequentes actum sit. Nimirum si imposita isti Navi fuerint in aliquo portu & loco intra spatium Sex Septimanarum post talem Declarationem, intra Terminos *The Naze* in Norvegia, & *Soundings* vocatos; Duorum Mensium, intra

may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much less shall they be Confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only part thereof, shall consist of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has discovered them, in such case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forthwith Discharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

XXVII.

On the contrary it is Agreed, That whatever shall be found to be Laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and His Subjects, the whole, although it be not of the sort of Prohibited Goods, may be Confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the Enemy himself; except those Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to say, If they were put on Board such Ship in any Port and Place within the space of six Weeks after such Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; Terminos.

Terminos *The Soundings*, & Civitatem *Gibraltar*; Decem Septimanarum in Mari Mediterraneo; & Octo Mensium in quavis alia Orbis Regione aut Loco, adeo ut Subditorum alterutrius Principis Bona, five de genere Mercium Prohibitarum sint, five aliter, quæ, prout jam dictum est, ante Bellum, vel etiam post ejus Declarationem, intra Tempus & Terminos prædictos, Navi alicui hostili immissa fuerint, Confiscationi obnoxia nullo modo sint, sed sine Dilatione Proprietariis eadem repetentibus, bona fide restituantur, ita tamen ut si dicta Mercimonia Contrabanda sint, ea ad Portus inimicos postmodum devehere omnino non liceat.

XXVIII.

Quo autem Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Subditorum Securitati abundantius cautum sit, quod nulla injuria per alterius Partis Naves Bellicas, vel alias Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructas, iis inferetur, omnibus Magnæ Britannię Reginae, & Christianissimi Regis Navium Præfectis, omnibusque eorum Subditis, omni in alteram partem injuria & damno interdicitur; sin secus faciant, Pœnas luent, & præterea obstricti erunt de Damnorum omni causa, & eo quod interest satisfacere, per Re-

of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and of eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; so that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the nature of such as are Prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the same, within the time, and limits aforesaid, shall no ways be liable to Confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the Proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said Merchandizes be Contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

XXVIII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of Both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, that they suffer no injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, and all Their Subjects, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be Punished, and shall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all cause of Damage, and the Interest thereof, by Reparation, parati.

parationem sub Obligatione & Nexu Personæ Bonorumque.

XXIX.

Ob hanc causam, singuli Navium sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instrumentarum Præfecti, antequam Diplomata, sive Commissiones suas speciales, recipient, sufficientem Fiduciariam Cautionem per viros idoneos, qui solvendo sint, & nullum interesse habeant in dicta Nave, & singuli in solidum obligati coram Judice competente, interponere posterum tenebuntur in Summa mille quingentarum Librarum Sterlingarum, aut sedecim millium & quingentarum Librarum Turonensium; vel si ejusmodi Navis ultra centum & quinquaginta Nautis Militibusve instructa sit, in Summa trium millium Librarum Sterlingarum, vel triginta trium millium Librarum Turonensium, se damnis & injuriis quibuscunque, quas suo cursu Navali ipsi, vel sui Officiales, aliive sibi inservientes, contra præsentem hunc Tractatum, aut Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Edicta, ejusdem vigore emanata, committunt, in solidum satisfacturos, sub poena etiam Revocationis & Cassationis Literarum Commissionarium specialium, & Diplomatum.

XXX.

Ante memoratæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates, alterutrius Subditos, ac si proprii sui Subditi essent, mutuo eodemque favore, in omnibus suis

under the Bond and Obligation of their Person and Goods.

XXIX.

For this Cause all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or Special Commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a Competent Judge, sufficient Security by good Bail, who are Men able to Pay, and have no Interest in the said Ship, and are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if such Ship be provided with above One hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l.* Sterling, or 33000 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make intire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatsoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their course at Sea, contrary to this present Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, Published by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewise of having their Special Commissions and Patents revoked and annulled.

XXX.

Both their abovenamed Royal Majesties being willing to shew a Mutual and Equal Favour in all their Dominions respectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the same manner as if they were their own Subjects, will give such Orders as shall be necessary and
respective

respective Ditionibus, prosequi volentes, quæ necessaria fuerint, simul & efficacia, dabunt Mandata, ut ius super Prædis administretur in Curia Admiralitatis secundum Justitiæ & Æquitatis normam, & huius Tractatus Leges, a Judicibus omni suspitione majoribus, & quorum, in Causa quæ disceptatur, nullatenus intererit.

XXXI.

Quandocunque ante memoratarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Legati, alique Ministri, publica autoritate muniti, in Aula alterius Principis commorantes, querentur de iniquitate Sententiarum quæ latæ fuerint, Regiæ Majestates eadem in Consilio hinc inde suo revideri, & ad examen revocari curabunt, ut constet utrum Ordinationes & Cautelæ in hoc Tractatu præscriptæ, servatæ, & debitum effectum sortitæ fuerint; Curabunt itidem ut huic rei omnino provideatur, Jusque suum cuique queritanti, intra trimestre spatium, reddatur. Nihilominus ante vel post Sententiam latam, pendente ejusdem Revisione, Bona controversa vendere, vel exonerare, nisi ex Consensu eorum quorum interest, quo damnum omne evitetur, nullatenus licebit.

effectual, That Justice be Administred concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suspicion, and who have no manner of Interest in the Cause in Dispute.

XXXI.

Whensoever the Ambassadors of each of Their Royal Majesties abovenamed, and other Their Ministers; having a publick Character, and residing in the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the unjustness of the Sentences which have been given, Their Majesties on each side, shall take Care, that the same be Revised and Re-examined in their respective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Provisions prescribed in this Treaty have been observed, and have had their due effect: They shall likewise take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the space of Three Months. However, before or after Judgment given, the Revision thereof still depending, for the avoiding of all Damage, it shall not be lawful to sell the Goods in Dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the Consent of the Persons concerned.

XXXII. Lite

XXXII.

Lite mota inter Prædatorum Captores ex una, & earundem Reclamatores ex altera parte, utraque Sententia vel Decreto pro parte reclamante, eadem Sententia sive Decretum, interposita Cautione, Executioni mandabitur, Captoris ad superiorem Judicem Appellatione nullatenus obstante; quod quidem non observabitur ubi Sententia lata fuerit contra Reclamatores.

XXXIII.

Casu quo Naves sive Bellicæ, sive Onerariæ, tempestate, aliove infortunio coactæ, in rupes aut Scopulos incidant, circa Oras unius alteriusve partis, ibique disrumpantur, & Naufragium faciant, quidquid Navium, Apparatusve earum, itidem Bonorum & Mercimoniorum servatum fuerit, aut Pretium quod ex iis provenerit, Proprietariis, Reclamatoribus, aut eorum Negotiorum Gestoribus, bona fide restituatur, solutis duntaxat Impensis quæ servandis iis factæ sunt, prout ab utraque parte circa rei servatæ mercedem statutum fuerit: Salvis etiam utriusque Nationis Juribus & Consuetudinibus. Et Serenissimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates Auctoritatem suam interponent, quo puniantur severe eorum Subditi, qui tali eventu Inhumanitatis rei reperiuntur.

XXXII.

A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that same Sentence or Decree, Security being given, shall be put in Execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a Superior Judge in any wise notwithstanding; which however is not to be observed when Judgment has been given against the Reclaimer.

XXXIII.

In case that either Ships of War, or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm, or other Misfortune, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coasts of one or the other Party, and are there Broken to pieces, and Shipwrecked, whatever part of the Ships or Tackling thereof, as also of the Goods and Merchandizes shall be saved, or the Produce thereof, shall be faithfully restored to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preserving the same, in such manner as it may be settled on both sides concerning the rate of Salvage: Saving at the same time the Rights and Customs of each Nation. And both Their most Serene Royal Majesties will interpose Their Authority, That such of their Subjects may be severely punished, who in the like Accident shall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

XXXIV.

Liberum erit utriusque partis Subditis uti Advocatis, Procuratoribus, Notariis, Sollicitatoribus, & Negotiorum Gestoribus, quibus ipsis visum fuerit; quo fine iidem Advocati, & alii supra nominati, committantur ab ordinariis Judicibus, si opus, & Judices ad illud requisiti fuerint.

XXXV.

Et quo securius, liberiusq; exercentur *Commercium & Navigatio*, conventum est insuper, ut neque *Magnæ Britanniae Regina*, neque *Rex Christianissimus*, in quoscunq; ipsorum Portus, Stationes, Urbes, aut Oppida, Piratas quosvis, Prædonesque recipiant, neque a quibuscunque alterutrius ipsorum Subditis, Civibusve, eosdem in Portus recipi, protegi, aut quocunque hospitii auxilii genere sublevari permittent; quin efficient ut omnes ejusmodi Piratæ, Prædonesq; maritimi, aut quicunque eos receperint, occultaverint, vel adjuvaverint, apprehendantur, meritisque Pœnis afficiantur, in aliorum terrorem & exemplum. Et omnes eorundem Naves, Bona, Mercesve, Piratice per eosdem raptæ, & in Regni alterutrius Portus advektæ, quotquot deprehendi poterunt etiamsi venditione ad alios transiverint, legitimis Dominis ipsorumve Vicariis, ad eadem repetere Delegationis Tabulas, & Procurationis Auctoritatem habentibus, restituentur,

XXXIV.

It shall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ such Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors, and Factors, as they shall think fit; to which end the said Advocates, and others abovementioned, may be appointed by the Ordinary Judges, if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

XXXV.

And that Commerce and Navigation may be more securely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the *Queen of Great Britain*, nor the most Christian King, shall receive any Pirates and Robbers, into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns, neither shall they permit them to be received into their Ports to be protected, or Assisted by any manner of harbouring or support by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them; But they shall rather cause all such Pirates and Sea-Robbers, or whoever shall receive, conceal, or assist them, to be apprehended, and punished as they deserve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods, or Merchandizes, being piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of either, as much as can be found, although they have by Sale been conveyed to others, shall be restored to the lawful Owners, or their Deputies, ha- &

& refarciantur, adductis prius in Maritimæ Præfecturæ Curia Testimoniis, ad proprietatem comprobendam idoneis: omnesque omnino Naves Mercesque, cujuscunque sint Naturæ, quotquot super altum Mare ab eorum Manibus redimi possint, in aliquem Regni alterutrius Portum adducentur, Portusque ejusdem Officialibus custodiendæ concredentur, eum nempe in finem, ut vero Proprietario integræ tradantur, quamprimum de earundem proprietate debite & sufficienter constabit.

XXXVI.

Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Navibus tam Bellicis, quam iis quæ Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructæ sunt, licitum esto Naves Mercesque ab hostibus captas libere conducere quoquoque ipsi placuerit, nec quidquam rei Maritimæ præfectis aut Judicibus aliis quibuscunque solvere teneantur, neque etiam antedictæ Prædæ ubi ad dictarum Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Portus appulerint, & intraverint, Arresto ullo detineantur, nec Scrutatores, aliive locorum Officiales, in eas, aut de earum validitate inquirent, quin vela quovis tempore explicare, discedere & Prædas eo loci deducere liceat,

ving Instruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuration for reclaiming the same; and indemnification shall be made, proper Evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty, for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature soever, which can be rescued out of their Hands on the high Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, with this intention, that they be delivered intire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

XXXVI.

It shall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both Their most Serene Royal Majesties, as for Privateers, to carry whithersoever they please, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither shall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges, nor shall the aforementioned Prizes, when they come to, and enter the Ports of either of Their most Serene Royal Majesties, be detained by Arrest, neither shall Searchers, or other Officers of those places, make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; But rather they shall have liberty to hoist Sail at any time, to depart

qui in Commissionum Literis, aut Diplomate expressus sit; quas literas Præfecti hujusmodi Bellicarum Navium monstrare tenebuntur: e contrario autem in eorum Portibus Aylum aut Refugium non dabitur iis qui Prædam fecerint in utriusvis Regiæ Majestatis Subditos. Quod sicubi tales, necessitate Tempestatis, aut Maris periculo coactæ, intraverint, enixe curandum est (in quantum anterioribus Pactis, cum aliis Regibus & Statibus initis, id ipsum non adversatur) ut exeant, & quam primum fieri possit, inde se recipiant.

XXXVII.

Serenissimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates nequaquam permittent ut in Oris, Portibus, aut Fluminibus Ditionum suarum, Naves, Mercesve Subditorum alterius capiantur a Navibus Bellicis, aut aliis quæ Diplomate alicujus Principis, Reipublicæ, aut Oppidi qualiscunque instructæ sunt. Et casu quo id acciderit, Pars utraque auctoritatem, viresque unitas interponent, quo damnum datum refarciatur.

XXXVIII.

Si dehinc per Inadvertentiam, vel aliter, contigerit, Contraventiones, vel Inconvenientias aliquas, circa observationem hujus Tractatus hinc inde oboriri, tunc non statim propterea Amicitia & bona Intelli-

and to carry their Prizes to that place, which is mentioned in their Commission or Patent, which the Commanders of such Ships of War shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of Their Royal Majesties. And if perchance such Ships shall come in, being forced by stress of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care shall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elsewhere, as soon as possible.

XXXVII.

Neither of Their most Serene Royal Majesties shall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coasts, or in the Ports, or Rivers of Their Dominions by Ships of War, or others having Commission from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatsoever. And in case such a thing should happen, both Parties shall use their Authority and united Force, that the damage done be made good.

XXXVIII.

If hereafter it shall happen through Inadvertency, or otherwise, that any Contraventions, or Inconveniencies on either side arise concerning the Observation of this Treaty, the Friendship and
gentia

gentia interrumpetur ; sed subsistet hoc Foedus omni cum Effectu, procurabiturque Remedium tollendis Inconvenientiis congruum, ut & Reparatio Contraventionum ; sique Subditi unius alteriusque deprehendantur in culpa, illi soli severe punientur & castigabuntur.

XXXIX.

Quod si vero constiterit Capto-rem ullo Torturae genere, in Navarcham, Plebem Nauticam, aliosve qui in Navi aliqua ad alterius partis Subditos spectante reperientur, usum fuisse ; eo casu, non tantum ipsa Navis, una cum Personis, Mercimoniis, & Rebus quibuscunque, statim absque ulteriori mora relaxabitur, & in plenam libertatem restituetur, verum etiam qui tanti Criminis rei deprehenduntur, ut & ejusdem Participes, gravissimis condignisque poenis plectendi erunt ; id quod ut absque omni personarum respectu fiat, obstringunt se mutuo Magnae Britanniae Regina, & Rex Christianissimus.

good Intelligence shall not immediately thereupon be broke off ; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies shall be procured, as likewise Reparation of the Contraventions ; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only shall be severely punished and chastised.

XXXIX.

But if it shall appear, that a Captor made use of any kind of Torture upon the Master of the Ship, the Ships-Crew, or others who shall be on Board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party ; in such case nor only the Ship it self, together with the Persons Merchandizes, and Goods whatsoever, shall be forthwith released without any further delay, and set intirely free, but also such as shall be found Guilty of so great a Crime, as also the Accessories thereunto, shall suffer the most severe Punishment, suitable to their Crime ; This the Queen of Great Britain, and the most Christian King do mutually engage shall be done without any respect of Persons.

Formula Literarum Maritimarum petendarum, dandarumque, a Domino Domino magno Admirallo Magnæ Britanniae, &c. vel a Dominis Commissariis pro Officio Admiralitatis Magnæ Britanniae, &c. secundum Articuli vigesimi primi hujus Tractatus Dispositionem.

Form of the Passports to be desired of, and given by the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. or by the Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. according to the Direction of the 21th Article of this Treaty.

OMnibus ad quos præsentēs Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Nos Magnus Admirallus Magnæ Britanniae, &c. (aut) Nos Commissarii pro Officio Admiralitatis Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Notum, Testatumque facimus per præsentēs A. B. de C. solitæ habitationis loco, Magistrum sive Præfectum Navis vocatæ D. coram nobis comparuisse, & solenni Jurejurando affirmasse, (vel Literas Testimoniales sub Sigillo Magistratus, vel Officialium Teloniorum & Vectigalium Burgi & Portus E. Datas Mensis Anno Domini 17 de & super Jurejurando coram his alias præstito, exhibuisse) Dictam Navem & Navigium D Mensurarum, quas Tuns vocant capacem, cujus ille ipse hoc tem-

TO all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. We High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. (or) We Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain &c. do make known and testify by these Presents, that A. B. of C. the usual place of his Dwelling, Master or Commander of the Ship called D. appeared before us, and declared by Solemn Oath, (or) produced a Certificate under the Seal of the Magistrates, or of the Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port of E. Dated the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 of and concerning the Oath made before them) that the said Ship and Vessel D. Burthen Tuns, whereof he himself is at this time pore

pore Magister sive Præfectus est, ad Subditos Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestatis, Dominæ nostræ Clementissimæ, vere & realiter pertinere. Cum autem Acceptissimum nobis foret, prædictum Magistrum, sive Præfectum, in iis quæ probe justequè ab eo agenda erunt, adjuvari, rogamus vos universos & singulos, ubicunq; dictus Magister, seu Præfectus Navem prædictam, Mercesque in ea invectas & illatas appellet, velitis jubeatis eum benigne recipi, humaniter tractari, sub legitimorum, consuetorumque Vectigalium, ac aliarum rerum solutione admitti, ingredi, manere, egredi Portus, Flumina, & Dominia vestra, & omnimodo Navigationis, Mercatus ac Commerciorum Jure, specieque uti, omnibus in locis quibus hoc ei melius rectiusvisum fuerit, grato animo id rependere vobis paratissimi semper promptissimique. In quorum majorem Fidem & Testimonium Præsentes manu nostra, & Sigillo nostro, communiri curavimus.

Dat. in die
 Mensis A. D. 17

Master or Commander, doth really and truly belong to the Subjects of Her most Serene Majesty our most Gracious Sovereign. And whereas it would be most acceptable to us that the said Master or Commander should be assisted in the Affairs wherein he is justly and honestly employed, We desire you, and all and every of you, That wheresoever the said Master or Commander shall bring his Ship, and the Goods on board thereof, you would cause him to be kindly received, to be civilly treated, and in paying the lawful and accustomed Duties, and other things, to be admitted, to enter, to remain in, to depart out of your Ports, Rivers, and Dominions, and to enjoy all manner of Right, and all kind of Navigation, Traffick, and Commerce in all places where he shall think it proper and convenient. For which we shall always be most willing and ready to make returns to you in a grateful manner. In Witness and Confirmation whereof We have Signed these presents, and caused our Seal to be put thereunto. Given at

the Day of the
 Month of in the Year
 17

Formula Literarum Certificatoriarum petendarum, dandarumque a Magistratu, aut Officialibus Vectigalium et Teloniorum Burgi & Portus, in Burgis et Portibus suis respectivis, Navibus, et Navigiis inde vela facientibus, secundum Articuli vigesimi primi hujus Tractatus Dispositionem.

Form of the Certificates to be required of, and to be given by the Magistrate, or Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port, in their respective Towns and Ports, to the Ships and Vessels which Sail from thence, according to the Direction of the 21th Article of this present Treaty.

NOS A. B. Magistratus (aut) Officiales Vectigalium & Teloniorum Burgi & Portus C certificamus & attestamus, quod die Mensis A. D. 17 persona-liter coram nobis comparuit D. E. de F. & solenni jurejurando declaravit, quod Navis sive Navigium vocat' G. Mensurarum quas Tuns vocant capax, cujus H. J. de K. solitæ habitationis loco, est Magister, sive Præfectus, ei & aliis etiam Serenissimæ Regiæ Majestatis Dominae nostræ Clementissimæ Subditis, iisque solis, justo titulo propria sit. Jam vero de Portu L. iter destinasse ad Portum M. onustam Mercibus & Mercimoniis hic infra speciatim descriptis & enumeratis. Scilicet & prout sequitur, viz.

WE A. B. Magistrate (or) Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port of C. do certifie and attest, That on the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 D. E. of F. personally appeared before us, and declared by a Solemn Oath, That the Ship or Vessel called G. of about Tuns, whereof H. J. of K. his usual place of habitation, is Master or Commander, does rightfully and properly belong to him and others Subjects, of Her most Serene Majesty, our most Gracious Sovereign, and to them alone: That she is now bound from the Port of L, to the Port of M. laden with the Goods and Merchandizes here under par-
In

ticularly described and enumerated,
that is to say, as follows,

In quorum Fidem has Certificatorias
litteras signavimus, & Sigillo Officii
nostri Sigillavimus. Dabantur die
Mensis A. D. 17.

*Formulaire des Passeports &
Lettres, qui se doivent don-
ner dans l' Amiraute de
France, aux Navires & Bar-
ques qui en sortiront, suivant
l' Article 21 du present
Traite.*

Louis Comte de Thoulouse, Ami-
ral de France, a tous ceux qui
tes presentes lettres verront,
Salut. Scavoir faisons que Nous avons
donne Conge & Permission a
Maitre & Conducteur du Navire nom-
me de la Ville de du Port
de Tonnaux, ou environ, etant
de present au Port & Havre de
de s'en aller a charge de
apres que Visitation aura ete faite de
son Navire, avant que de partir fera ser-
ment devant les Officiers qui exercent
la Jurisdiction des Causes Maritimes,
comme le dit Vaisseau appartenant a un
ou plusieurs des Sujets de sa Majeste, dont
il fera mis acte au bas des Presentes;
Comme aussi de garder, & faire garder
par ceux de son Equipage les Ordon-
nances & Reglemens de la Marine &
mettre au Greffe le Role signe, & verifie,
contenant les Noms & Surnoms, la Naif-
sance & Demeure des Hommes de son

In Witness whereof we have Signed this
Certificate, and Sealed it with the
Seal of our Office. Given the
Day of the Month of in the
Year of our Lord 17

*Form of the Passports and Let-
ters, which are to be given in
the Admiralty of France, to
the Ships and Barks, which
shall go from thence, according
to the 21th Article of this pre-
sent Treaty.*

Lewis Count of Thoulouse, Admiral
of France, to All who shall see
these presents, Greeting. We
make known that we have given leave
and permission to Master and Com-
mander of the Ship called of
the Town of Burthen Tuns,
or thereabouts, lying at present in the
Port and Haven of and
bound for and Laden with
after that his Ship has been
visited, and before Sailing, he shall make
Oath before the Officers, who have the
Jurisdiction of Maritime Affairs, That
the said Ship belongs to one or more of
the Subjects of His Majesty, the Act
whereof shall be put at the end of these
Presents, as likewise that he will keep,
and cause to be kept by his Crew on
Board, the Marine Ordinances and Regu-
lations, and enter in the proper Office a
F Equip-

Equipage, & de tous ceux qui s'embarqueront ; Lesquels il ne pourra embarquer, sans le seu, & permission des Officiers de la Marine, & en chacun Port au Havre ou il entrera avec son Navire, fera apparoir aux Officiers & Juges de la Marine du present Conge ; & leur fera fidele rapport de ce qui sera fait, & passe durant son Voyage ; & portera les Pavillons, Armes, & Enseignes du Roy, & les nostres, durant son Voyage. En temoin de quoy nous avons fait apposer notre Seing, & le Seel de nos Armes, a ces Presentes, & icelles fait contresigner par notre Secretaire de la Marine a
 Jour de Mille Sept cens
 Signe Louis, Comte de Thoulouse, &
 plus bas par

List Signed, and witnessed, containing the Names and Surnames, the places of Birth and Abode of the Crew of his Ship, and of all who shall embark on Board her, whom he shall not take on Board without the knowledge and permission of the Officers of the Marine, and in every Port or Haven where he shall enter with his Ship he shall shew this present Leave to the Officers and Judges of the Marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his Voyage. And he shall carry the Colours, Arms, and Ensigns of the King, and of Us during his Voyage. In witness whereof We have Signed these Presents, and put the Seal of Our Arms thereunto, and caused the same to be Counter-signed by our Secretary of the Marine at the
 Day of 17 Signed
 Lewis Count of Thoulouse, and underneath by

*Formulaire de l' Acte
 contenant le Serment.*

Nous de l' Amiraute de
 Certifions, que
 Maitre de Navire nomme au
 Passeport, cy dessus a prete le Serment
 mentionne en iceluy. Fait a le
 jour de mille Sept cens

XL.

Ratificabitur praesens Tractatus a S.
 Magnae Britanniae Regina, & S. Rege
 Christianissimo, ejusdemque Ratificatio-
 nis Tabulae, intra quatuor Septimanas,

*Form of the Act contain-
 ing the Oath.*

WE of the Admi-
 ralty of do Certi-
 fic, that Master
 of the Ship named in the above Passport,
 has taken the Oath mentioned therein.
 Done at the
 Day of 17

XL.

The present Treaty shall be Ratified
 by the Queen of Great Britain, and by
 the most Christian King, and the Ratifi-
 cations thereof shall be duly Exchanged
 aut

43
aut citius si fieri possit, Trajecti ad Rhen-
um, rite invicem commutabuntur.

at *Utrecht* within four Weeks or sooner
if Possible.

XLI.

In quorum Fidem nos infrascripti S.
Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & S. Regis
Christianissimi, Legati Extraordinarii &
Plenipotentarii, præsentem Tractatum
manibus nostris subscriptum, Sigillis
nostris munivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum
die tricesimo primo Martii
undecimo Aprilis Anni a
Christo nato, Millesimi Septingentesimi
Decimi Tertii.

(LS.) *Joh. Bristol* C.P.S. (LS.) *Huxelles*.
(LS.) *Strafford*. (LS.) *Mesnager*.

XLI.

In Witness whereof We the under-
written Ambassadors Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great*
Britain, and of the most Christian King,
have set Our Hands and Seals to this pre-
sent Treaty, at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$
Day of March
April in the Year of
our Lord 1713.

(LS.) *Joh. Bristol* C.P.S. (LS.) *Huxelles*.
(LS.) *Strafford*. (LS.) *Mesnager*.

F 2

ANNA

A N N A R.

A N N A, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor, &c. omnibus & singulis, ad quos præsentēs Litteræ pervenerint, Salutem. Quandoquidem Conventus pro Pace generali ineunda Anni proxime præteriti initio Ultrajecti ad Rhenum habitus, variis, præter spem & vota nostra, injectis Impedimentis ultra mensem decimum quartum productus fuerit; Jam vero, favente Dei Optimi Maximi bonitate, (qui Concordiæ amorem partium Belligerantium mentibus fortius inspirare dignatus est) ad finem tam diu desideratum, & Europæ Tranquillitati Saluti- que adeo necessarium, feliciter spectare videatur: Nos tandem accommodatis cum bono Fratre nostro Rege Christianissimo, nostris utrinque tam Pacis, quam Commerciorum rationibus, quo Ministri nostri qui Plenipotentiariorum Titulo hucusque freti, Provinciæ huic exornandæ summa cum nostra Approbatione incubuerunt, majori cum splendore Operi huic maxime salutari Coronidem imponere possint, Eos amplissimo Legatorum nostrorum Extraordinariorum Characterē insignire æquum esse judicavimus. Sciatis igitur quod nos Fide, Industria, & in Rebus magni momenti tractandis, Usu ac perspicacia Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris, perquam fidelis & delecti Consilarii nostri, Johannis Episcopi Bristolien- sis, Privati nostri Sigilli Custodis, Decani Windesoriensis, & Nobilissimi Ordinis nostri Periscelidis Registrarii, & perquam fidelis & prædicti Consanguinei & Consilarii nostri

A N N E R.

A N N E, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas the Congress that was held at *Utrecht* in the beginning of the last Year, for making a General Peace, has been drawn out into length above these Fourteen Months by various Obstacles, which have been thrown in the way, contrary to Our Hopes and Wishes; But now, by the favour and goodness of Almighty God (who has been pleased to inspire the Love of Concord more strongly into the Breasts of the Parties ingaged in War) it seems happily to tend towards the End so long desired, and so necessary for the Tranquillity and Welfare of *Europe*; We, having at last adjusted with Our Good Brother the most Christian King Our Matters on both sides, relating both to Peace and to Commerce, to the end that Our Ministers who have hitherto under the Title of Plenipotentaries applied themselves, with Our highest Approbation, to the discharge of this Employment, may, with greater Splendor, put an End to this most Wholesom Work, have thought fit to give them the most honourable Character of Our Ambassadors Extraordinary. Now Know ye, That We reposing especial Confidence in the Loyalty, Industry, Experience, and Sagacity in managing Matters of great Importance, of the Right Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Councillor *John Eilhop* of *Bristol*, Keeper of Our Privy S: 1,
Tho.

Thomæ Comitis de Strafford, Vice-comitis Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse & Stainborough, Baronis de Raby, Exercituum nostrorum Locum-Tenentis Generalis, Primarii Admiralitatis nostræ Commissarii, Nobilissimi Ordinis nostri Periscelidis Equitis, & Legati nostri Extraordinarii ac Plenipotentarii ad Celsos & Præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii, plurimum Confisæ, Eisdem nominavimus, fecimus, & constituimus, quemadmodum per Præsentes nominamus, facimus, & constituimus, Nostros veros, certos & indubitatos Legatos Extraordinarios, Commissarios, Procuratores, & Plenipotentarios, Dantes & Concedentes iisdem, conjunctim vel divisim omnem & omnimodam Potestatem, Facultatem, Autoritatemque; nec non Mandatum Generale, pariter ac speciale (ita tamen ut Generale Speciali non deroget, neque contra) cum Legatis Extraordinariis ac Plenipotentariis, quos prædictus Rex Christianissimus, sufficienti Autoritate instructos, ex sua parte deputaverit, in Civitate Ultrajectina ad Rhenum, aut in alio quocunque loco, Congrediendi, Colloquendique ac de Navigationis & Commerciorum Conditionibus inter Subditos tam nostros quam dicti Regis Christianissimi, quam amicissime accommodandis, Tractandi, Conveniendi, & Concludendi; eaque omnia quæ ita Conventa & Conclufa fuerint, pro nobis & nostro Nomine Signandi, superque conclusis Instrumenta, quotquot & qualia necessaria fuerint, Conficiendi, mutuoque Tradendi, Recipiendique, ac generaliter ea omnia præstandi, perficiendique, quæ quovis modo necessaria ad Navigationis & Commerciorum Conditiones, ut supra dictum est, ineundas, stabiliendasque, vel quomodolibet opportuna esse iudicaverint, tam amplis modo & forma, ac vi effectumque pari, ac

Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of our most Noble order of the Garter; And of Our Right Trusty and Right Welbelovèd Cousin and Councellor *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Wood-house* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, first Commissioner of Our Admiralty, Knight of our most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, have named, made, and constituted them, as by these presents, We do name, make, and constitute them, Our true, certain, and undoubted Ambassadors Extraordinary, Commissaries, Procurators, and Plenipotentaries, giving and granting to them joyntly and separately, all and all manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, as also both general and special Order (but so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) to meet and confer in the City of *Utrecht*, or any other place, with the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentaries, which the said most Christian King shall have deputed on his part, being furnished with sufficient Authority, and to treat, agree, and conclude concerning the adjusting, in the most friendly manner, the Conditions of Navigation and Commerce between Our Subjects and those of the said most Christian King; and to sign for Us, and in Our Name, all such things as shall be so agreed and concluded; and to make out such and so many Instruments of what is concluded, as shall be necessary, and to exchange and mutually receive the same; and generally to do and perform all such things as they shall judge necessary, or any way conducible towards making and settling the Conditions of Navigation

Nos

(46)
Nos Ipse, si interellemus, facere ac præ-
stare possemus; Spondentes, ac in Verbo
Regio promittentes, Nos omnia & sin-
gula, quæcunque a dictis nostris Legatis
Extraordinariis, Commissariis, Procura-
toribus, & Plenipotentariis, conjunctim
vel divisim, vi præsentium Transigi, Con-
cludi, & Signari contigerit, grata, ra-
ta, & accepta, iis prorsus modo & for-
ma quibus conventa fuerint, habituras.
In quorum omnium majorem fidem &
robur, Præsentibus manu nostra Regia
signatis, Magnum nostrum Magnæ Bri-
tanniæ Sigillum apponi jussimus. Da-
buntur in Palatio nostro Divi Jacobi,
vigesimo quarto die Mensis Martii, An-
no Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo
duodecimo, - Regnique nostri Duodecimo.
decimo tertio,

and Commerce, as is above said, in as
ample manner and form, and with the
like force and effect, as We Our selves
might do and perform, if We were pre-
sent, engaging and promising on our
Royal word that We will accept,
approve, and ratifie, in the same man-
ner and form as they have been agre-
ed, all and every thing that by virtue of
these presents shall happen to be transact-
ed, concluded and signed by Our said Am-
bassadors Extraordinary, Commissioners,
Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries, joynt-
ly, or separately. In Witness, and Con-
firmation whereof, We have command-
ed Our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be
affixed to these presents, signed with our
Royal Hand. Given at our Palace of S.
James's the 24th Day of the Month of
March, in the Year of our Lord ¹²
and of Our Reign the Twelfth. ¹⁷/₁₃

LOUIS

LOUIS, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre, a tous ceux qui ces presentes Lettres verront, Salut. Comme Nous n'avons rien oublie pour contribuer de tout notre Pouvoir au Retablissement d'une Paix sincere & solide, que notre tres chere & tres amee Sœur la Reine de la Grande Bretagne a fait paroistre le mesme desir, & qu'il y a lieu d'esperer que les Conferences qui se tiennent a Utrecht pour parvenir a un bien aussi desirable, auront bientot un heureux Succes; Voulant encore apporter tous Nos Soins pour en avancer l'effet, & Nous confiant entirement en la Capacite, Experience, Zele, & Fidelite pour notre Service de nostre tres cher & bien ame Cousin Le Marquis d'Huxelles, Marechal de France, Chevalier de Nos Ordres, & nostre Lieutenant-General au Gouvernement de Bourgogne, & de nostre cher & bien ame le Sieur Mesnager, Chevalier de nostre Ordre de St. Michel. Pour ces Causes & autres bonnes Considerations a ce Nous mouvans, Nous avons Commis, Ordonne, & Depute, & par ces presentes Signees de nostre Main, Commettons, Ordonnons & Deputons les dits Sieurs Marechal d'Huxelles, & Mesnager, & leur avons donne & donnons Pleinpouvoir, Commission, & Mandement Special, en qualite de Nos Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires & nos Plenipotentiaires, de Conferer, Negocier, & Traiter, avec les Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires Plenipotentiaires de nostre dite Sœur, revestus de ses pouvoirs en bonne forme; Arrester, Conclure, & Signer tels Traites de Commerce, Articles & Conventions

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting. Whereas We have omitted nothing for contributing with all Our Might towards the Re-establishment of a Sincere and Solid Peace; And as Our most Dear and most Beloved Sister the Queen of *Great Britain* has shewn the same Desire, and as there is room to hope, That the Conferences which are held at *Utrecht* for attaining to so desirable a Good, will in a little time have a happy Issue; And being willing likewise to apply all our Care for promoting the effect thereof, and reposing entire Confidence in the Capacity, Experience, Zeal, and Fidelity for Our Service, of Our most Dear and Well-beloved Cousin, the Marquis *d' Huxelles* Marshal of *France*, Knight of Our Orders, and Our Lieutenant-General of the Government of *Burgundy*, and of Our Dear and Well-beloved the Sieur *Mesnager*, Knight of Our Order of *St. Michael*. For these Causes, and other good Considerations Us hereunto moving, We have Commissioned, Ordained and Deputed, as by these Presents Signed with Our Hand, We do Commission, Ordain, and Depute the said Sieurs, Marshal *d' Huxelles*, and *Mesnager*, and have given, and do give to them full Power, Commission, and special Command in quality of Our Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Our Plenipotentaries, to Confer, Negotiate, and Treat with the Ambassadors Extraordinary, Plenipotentaries of Our said Sister, provided with Her Powers in due form, to agree, conclude, and sign such Treaties of Commerce, Ar-
qu'ils

qu'ils aviseront bon estre. Voulant qu'en cas d' Absence de l'un d'eux par Maladie, ou par quelque autre Cause legitime, l'autre ait le mesme pouvoir de conferer, negotier, traiter, arrester, conclure, & signer tels Traitez de Commerce, Articles & Conventions qui conviendront au Bien que Nous Nous proposons, & a l'Utilite reciproque de nos Sujets, en sorte que Nos dits Ambassadeurs Extraordinaires & Plenipotentiaires agissent en tout ce qui regardera la Negotiation avec nostre dite Soeur, avec la mesme autorite que Nous serions & pourrions faire si Nous etions presens en personne, encore qu'il y eut quelque chose qui requit un Mandement plus special non contenu en ces presentes. Promettant en Foy & Parole de Roy d'avoir agreable & tenir ferme & stable a toujours, accomplir, & executer ponctuellement tout ce que les dits Sieurs Marechal d'Huxelles & Mesnager ou l'un d'entre eux dans les dits cas d' Absence ou de Maladie, auront stipule, promis, & signe en vertu du present Pouvoir, sans jamais y contrevenir; ni permettre qu'il y soit contrevenu, pour quelque cause, ou sous quelque Pretexte que ce puisse estre; Comme aussi d'en faire expedier nos Lettres de Ratification en bonne forme, & de les faire delivrer pour estre changees dans le tems dont il sera convenu par les Traitez a faire. Car tel est nostre plaisir. En temoin de quoy Nous avons fait mettre nostre Seel a ces Presentes. Donne a Versailles le quatrieme jour de Mars, l'An de grace mil Sept cent treize, & de nostre Regne le soixante dixieme, Signe L O U I S, & sur le Reply, Par le Roy,

Colbert.

ticles and Conventions, as they shall see good. We will, that in case of absence of one of them by Sickness, or through any other lawful Cause, the other have the same Power to confer, negotiate, treat, agree, conclude and sign such Treaties of Commerce, Articles, and Conventions as shall be agreeable to the Good which We propose to Our selves, and to the reciprocal advantage of Our Subjects, so that Our said Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries may Act in all which shall belong to the Negotiation with Our said Sister, with the same Authority as We should and might do, if We were present in Person, altho' there should be something which might require a more special Order than is contained in these Presents. We promise on the Faith and Word of a King to approve, and to keep firm and lasting for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually all that the said Sieurs Marshal, d' *Huxelles* and *Mesnager*, or one of them, in the said Cases of absence, or of Sickness, shall Stipulate, Promise, and Sign, by virtue of this present Power, without ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting that any thing be done to the contrary, on any Cause, or under any pretence whatsoever. As likewise to cause Our Letters Ratifying the same to be dispatched, in good form, and to cause them to be delivered in Order to be Exchanged within the time, which shall be Agreed on by the Treaties to be made. For this is Our Pleasure. In Witness whereof We have caused Our Seal to be affixed to these Presents. Given at *Versailles* the Fourth Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1713. and of Our Reign the Seventieth. Signed *LEWIS*, and on the fold, By the King, *Colbert.*

(50)
glice dictum *Head-Money*, & Gallice *Du Chef*, conclusum est, quod neque illud, neque ratione illius, Vestigial aliud amplius exigetur.

III.

Neque Mercatoribus Britannicis prohibitu in posterum sit dictam Herbam Nicotianam cuicunque Emptori pro libitu vendere; in quem quidem finem Vestigialium super dicta Herba Elocatio, Redemptoribus (Vulgo *Fermiers*) hactenus facta cessabit, neque in posterum introducenda erit.

IV.

Excepto tantum casu sequenti, nimirum, ubi Naves Britannicæ Merces acceptas in aliquo Gallicæ Portu, in alium Gallicæ Portum deponendas transvehent, quo casu, neque quovis alio, Subditi Britannici Vestigialia hoc in Articulo abrogata, & abolita, secundum Mercium receptarum tantummodo proportionem, non autem Navis capacitatem solvere tenebuntur.

V.

Quandoquidem plurima Mercimoniorum genera, pro quibus Vestigialia ad pondus solvuntur, Doliis, Cistis, aliisve involucris inclusa, in Galliam per Subditos Britannicos advehenda, & avehenda erunt; Convenit igitur est, quod eo in casu Vestigialia antedicta ad rationem ponderis ipsarum tantummodo Mercium exigantur, Doliorum autem, Cistarum, aut involucrorum quorumcunque pondera eo modo, eaque proportionem deducantur, prout in Anglia hactenus in usu fuit, & nunc obtinet.

a kind of Tax, called in *English*, *Head-Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*, it is concluded, That neither the same, nor any other Duty on that Account, shall any more be exacted.

III.

And the *British* Merchants shall not hereafter be forbidden to Sell the said Tobacco to any Buyer whom they please, for which purpose the letting out the Duties on the said Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto practised, shall cease, neither shall such Farming be used again hereafter.

IV.

The following Case only being excepted, that is to say, where *British* Ships shall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*, in which case and in no other, the *British* Subjects shall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and abolished by this Article, only in Proportion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

V.

Whereas several kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Chests, or other Cases, for which the Duties are payed by weight, will be exported from, and imported into *France* by *British* Subjects; It is therefore agreed that in such case the aforesaid Duties shall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themselves, but the weight of the Cask, Chests, and other Cases whatever, shall be deducted in such manner and in such proportion, as has been hitherto in use in *England*, and is still practised.

VI. Præ

VI.

Præterea conventum est, quod si quis Lapsus, aut Error alterutrinque admissus fuerit a quovis Navarcha, Interprete suo, sive Negotiorum Gestore, vel aliis Ipsi inservientibus, in peragenda Notificatione, seu Declaratione Mercium, quæ Navi sua vehuntur, ob talem defectum, modo de Fraude manifeste non constiterit, neque Navis, neque ejusdem Onus Confiscationi subjacere possint; quin Bona quæ ita Navarchæ Indice, vel Declaratione omissa fuerint, Proprietariis liberum erit recipere, solutis modo, secundum Censum in Tabulis designatos, Vectigalibus usitatis; neque Mercatores, neque Navarcha ea de causa, vel dictis Bonis, vel alia quavis pœna mulcentur, dummodo dicta Bona ita prætermissa, ante factam super iisdem Declarationem, & soluta Telonia, in Terram non fuerint exposita.

VII.

Cumque Navis, & Navarcha, & Mercium Qualitas, e Literis ejusmodi Maritimis & Certificatoriis sufficienter appareat, Navium Bellicarum Præfectis fas non erit ullas alias Verificationes, quocunque sub Titulo, exigere; sin autem Navis aliqua Mercatoria caruerit ejusmodi Literis, sive Maritimis, sive Certificatoriis, poterit tunc quidem Examinari per Judicem Competentem, ita tamen ut si ex aliis Indiciis & Documentisprehendatur revera pertinere ad Subditos alterutrius Fœderatorum, nec ullas Continere Merces vetitas, ad hostem alterius destinatas, in Confiscationem cadere non debeat, sed etiam una cum Onere relaxetur, ut Iter suum persequatur, cum sæpe accidere possit ejusmodi

VI.

It is further agreed, That if any Mistake or Error shall on either side be committed by any Master of a Ship, his Interpreter or Factor, or by others employed by him, in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for such defect, if so be some Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof shall be subject to be confiscated, but it shall be free for the Proprietors to take back again such Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Master of the Ship, paying only the accustomed Duties according to the Rates settled in the Books; neither shall the Merchants, or the Master of the Ship lose the said Goods, or suffer any other punishment, if so be that the said Goods, so omitted, were not brought on Shore, before the Declaration made, and the Customs paid for the same.

VII.

And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Master, and Goods, will sufficiently appear from such Passports and Certificates, It shall not be Lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any title whatsoever. But if any Merchant Ship shall want such Passports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge, but in such manner as if it shall be found from other Proofs and Documents that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any prohibited Goods, designed to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to Confiscation, but shall be released, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on

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Literas

Literas ad Navem & Portu aliquo solventem pervenire non potuisse, vel casu aliquo periisse, aut Navi ademptas fuisse; & si præter has Literas juxta Formulam hujus Conventionis exaratas, aliæ etiam Literæ, sive Maritimeæ, sive Certificatorie alia forma, forte ex præscriptis Factorum cum aliis, in Navi inveniantur, nullus exinde prætextus capiatur detinendi, seu ullo modo inquietandi, vel Navem, vel Homines, vel Merces. Si contigerit Navarcham in Literis Maritimis nominatum, vel Morte, vel quocunque casu amotum, aliumque suffectum esse, Constat nihilominus Literis Maritimis suis Vigor, & Navi & Mercibus eidem impositis sua Securitas.

VIII.

Cantum utrinque præterea fit, & pro Regula habeatur, quod Navis & Res, licet per horas viginti quatuor in potestate hostium permanserint, ne ideo capta censentur, & illico in Prædam veniant, sed si alias restitui debeant, repetantur, & Proprietariis denuo reddantur.

IX.

Serenissimis hinc inde Majestatibus Regis, Liberum erit Subditorum suorum Commodo, in Regnis, & Ditionibus alterius Mercaturam facientibus, Consules Nationales ex Subjectis suis instituere, qui gaudeant eo Jure & Libertate, quæ ipsis ratione Exercitii Functionis suæ competit; de loco autem con-

its Voyage, since it may often happen that such Papers could not come to the Ship when she was setting Sail from any Port, or that they have been lost by some chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if besides the Passports and Certificates made according to the form of their Treaty, other Passports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Prescription of Treaties made with others, no pretence shall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wise molesting, either the Ship, or Men, or Goods. If the Master of the Ship named in the Passports be removed by Death, or any other cause, and another be put in his place, the Passports shall nevertheless retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods Laden thereon, shall be secure.

VIII.

It is further provided on both sides, and shall be taken for a general Rule, That a Ship and Goods, altho' they have remained in the Enemies Power for Four and twenty Hours, shall not therefore be esteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize, but if on other Accounts they ought to be restored, they may be reclaimed, and shall be given again to the Proprietors.

IX.

It shall be free for both their Royal Majesties, for the advantage of Their Subjects, Trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to constitute National Consuls of Their own Subjects, who shall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reason of the Exercise of their Function; But as to
stituen-

stituendorum ejusmodi Consulum, Pars
utraque inter se postmodum conveniet.

In quorum Fidem Nos S. Regiæ Maje-
statis Magnæ Britannæ, & S. Regiæ
Majestatis Christianissimæ Legati Extra-
ordinarii & Plenipotentarii præsentis
Tabulas manibus nostris Subscriptas,
Sigillis nostris Munivimus. Trajecti
ad Rhenum die tricesimo primo
Martii undecimo Mensis
Anni Millefimi Septingentesimi
decimi tertii.

(L.S.) Joh. Bristol C.P.S. (L.S.) Huxelles.
(L.S.) Strafford. (L.S.) Mesnager.

the places where such Consuls are to be
appointed, both sides shall afterwards
agree between themselves.

In Witness whereof we the Ambassa-
dors Extraordinary and Plenipotentaries
of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great
Britain, and of His Sacred Royal most
Christian Majesty have Subscribed this
present Instrument withour Hands, and
set Our Seals thereunto. At *Verecht* the
31th Day of the Month of *March* in the
Year 1713.

(L.S.) Joh. Bristol C.P.S. (L.S.) Huxelles.
(L.S.) Strafford. (L.S.) Mesnager.

Notam

Notum sit omnibus, Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Navigationis, & Commerciorum, inter Serenissimam Reginam Magna Britannia, et Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios, & Plenipotentarios die trigesimo primo Martii undecimo Aprilis conclusi, quadam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces saliti, & qua ex Ceteris proveniunt verbis generalibus ex Tariffa die 18 Mensis Septembris Anni 1664. facta Regula excipiuntur, Commissariorum postea Discussum remittenda; Quo igitur, omnis error & dubitatio evitentur, que ex Terminis adeo generalibus forsitan oriri possint, certiusque constet de quibus speciatim Mercimoniis Deliberatio inter predictos Commissarios habenda est, Nos Infra scripti Legati Extraordinarii & Plenipotentarii hisce declaravimus, & declaramus Mercimoniorum memoratorum Exceptionem intelligendam esse, prout sequitur.

I.

LA Baleine coupee & aprestee, les Fanons & les Huiles de Baleine, payeront a toutes les Entrees du Royaume les droits portez par le Tarif du 7. Decemb. 1699.

II.

Les Draps, Ratines, & Serges, seront Sujets aux memes droits du Tarif du 7. Decemb. 1699. & pour en faciliter le Commerce, il sera permis de les faire entrer par St. Valery sur Somme,

BE it known unto all Men, That where as in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, Concluded the ³¹/₁₁ Day of ^{March} April 1713. between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene the most Christian King, by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentaries of Their Majesties, certain Merchandizes, namely, Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fish, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general Words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of September, in the Year 1664. in order to be afterwards referred to the discussion of Commissaries; to prevent therefore all mistakes and ambiguity, which might perhaps arise from such general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular sorts of Goods are to come under the Consideration of the aforesaid Commissaries, We the under written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentaries have declared by these presents, and do declare, That the Exception of the above mentioned Merchandizes is to be understood in the manner following.

I.

WHalebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oyls of Whales, shall pay at all places of Importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of December, 1699.

II.

Cloaths, Ratines, and Serges, shall be likewise subject to the same Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of December 1699. and in order to facilitate the Trade thereof, it shall be allowed to import them by

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par Rouen & par Bourdeaux, ou ces
Etoffes seront sujettées a la visite de la
meme Maniere que celles qui se fabri-
quent dans le Royaume.

III.

On ne pourra pas apporter dans la
Royaume que le Poisson sale en Baril, & il
sera levé a toutes les entrees du Roy-
aume, Pais & Terres de l'Obeissance du
Roy, mesme des Ports Francs les droits
d'abord & de Consommation, ordonnées
avant le Tarif de 1664. & en outre qua-
rante Livres par Leth composé de 12
Barils pesant 300 l. chacun pour le droit
d'Entree, laquelle Entree ne sera per-
mise que par St. Valery sur Somme,
Rouen, Nantes, Libourne, & Bourdeaux,
& demeurera interdite par les autres
Havres ou Ports, tant de la Mer Oceane,
que de la Mediterranee.

IV.

Le Sucre rafiné en pain, ou en poudre,
Candis blanc & brun, payera les droits
portes par le Tarif du 7 Dec. 1699.

In quorum Fidem nos infra Scripti S.
Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & S. Regis
Christianissimi Legati Extraordinarii &
Plenipotentarii Præsentes Manibus No-
stris Subscriptas, Sigillis Nostri mun-
ivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum, die
vicesimo octavo Aprilis. **Anni Millefimi**
nono Maii. **spetingentesimi decimi tertii.**

(L.S.) Joh. Bristol C.P.S. (L.S.) Huxelles.
(L.S.) Strafford. (L.S.) Mesnager.

St. Valery upon the Somme, by Rouen, and
by Bourdeaux, where these Goods shall
be subject to Visitation in the same man-
ner as those which are made in the King-
dom.

III.

Salt Fish in Barrels only is to be im-
ported into the Kingdom, and at all places
of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries,
and Territories under the Dominion of
the King, even at all Free Ports the Du-
ties of Landing and of Consumption shall
be paid which were appointed before the
Tariff of 1664. and besides 40 Livres per
Last consisting of 12 Barrels, weighing
each 300 l. for the Duty of Entry, which
Entry shall not be permitted but by St.
Valery upon the Somme, Rouen, Nants,
Libourne, and Bourdeaux, and shall remain
prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports
as well in the Ocean as in the Mediter-
ranean.

IV.

Refin'd Sugar in Loaf or in Powder,
white and brown Sugar Candy, shall pay
the Duties appointed by the Tariff of
1699.

In Confirmation of which, We the un-
derwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary,
and Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the
Queen of Great Britain, and the most Chri-
stian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd these
Presents at Utrecht the 28 Day of April
in the Year 1713. 9 May

(L.S.) Joh. Bristol C.P.S. (L.S.) Huxelles.
(L.S.) Strafford. (L.S.) Mesnager.

F I N I S

[illegible]

1. *Chrysomelidae* (1000)
 2. *Curculionidae* (1000)
 3. *Chrysomelidae* (1000)
 4. *Curculionidae* (1000)
 5. *Chrysomelidae* (1000)
 6. *Curculionidae* (1000)
 7. *Chrysomelidae* (1000)
 8. *Curculionidae* (1000)
 9. *Chrysomelidae* (1000)
 10. *Curculionidae* (1000)

[illegible][illegible]

in the Year 1713.
 Purchas at Exeter the 29 Day of
Nov. have signed and sealed this
 Queen of Great Brittain and the most
 Excellent Protestant as after followeth
 Given at White Hall the 12th day of
 December 1713.

Ann Miller

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

(1.2) 70. Encl C.T.S. (1.2) Handwritten

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